

# DAILY REPORT

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JSP CHAIRMAN ISHIBASHI TO MEET SHEVARDNADZE

OW111019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 11 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, leader of Japan's major opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party, will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during his visit to Japan in January, an executive of the party said Wednesday. Their discussions will include Japan-Soviet relations and disarmament, the executive said.

Shevardnadze is due to pay an official visit to Japan from January 15 to 19. During his stay, he will meet Japanese Government leaders to talk about various issues and international problems of concern to the two countries, according to the Foreign Ministry.

PROGRESS MADE IN PHARMACEUTICAL TALKS WITH U.S.

OW111241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 11 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Wednesday reached agreement on major problems concerning bilateral trade in pharmaceuticals and medical equipment -- the first major progress in ongoing sector-by-sector bilateral trade negotiations, government officials said. They agreed that Japan will simplify and speed up reapplication procedures for medical equipment on which the original term of approval has expired.

The agreement also calls on Japan to consider classifying so-called kit products, widely used in the U.S. but not in Japan, as a medicine that comes under Japan's health insurance system. Once pharmaceuticals come within the system they can be used at hospitals. But kit products, comprising special capsules and medical equipment, should need first to be acknowledged as a safe and effective product in case of emergency.

They also agreed that the Ministry will study new medicines for classification as health-insurance products four times a year, compared with about twice a year now, increasing opportunities for foreign products to be used within the health insurance system. The two countries are expected to compile a report based on the results of the latest talks by the end of this month.

BRIEFS

USSR PULP DEAL -- Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- Japan Chip Trading Co., a joint venture of 19 paper manufacturing firms, Thursday signed a second agreement with a Soviet wood-exporting body on a joint industrial chip and pulp development project. The 10-year agreement through 1995, sealed with All-Union Self-Supporting Foreign Trade Association "Exportles" calls for Japan to import chips and pulp from the Soviet Union's Far East region, and for the Soviet side to import 100 million dollars worth of machinery, like chain saws and wood crushers, from Japan with part of the income earned by the exports. The agreement, the first full-fledged Soviet-Japanese economic cooperative deal since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, is expected to be followed by similar bilateral deals, Japanese business circles said. The chips and pulp worth 500 million dollars (or about 10 percent of Japan's total imports of these products over the next 10 years) will be used by the 19 Japanese companies, including Oji Paper Co., as raw materials. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW]

OFFICIALS SUPPORT STATEMENT ON GENEVA SUMMIT

SK120511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- Dr. Hong Ki-mun, vice-president of the Academy of Social Science, and Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, issued press statements on December 11 in support of the joint statement published by the political parties and public organisations of our country in connection with the fact that a series of important questions including that of realizing nuclear disarmament and preventing a nuclear war were discussed and an agreement was reached on some questions in principle at the Soviet-U.S. summit held recently.

Hong Ki-mun said: It is very gratifying that the questions of preventing nuclear war and reducing nuclear weapons were discussed and a series of agreements were reached in principle at the Soviet-U.S. summit at a time when the dark clouds of nuclear war are menacing the security of humanity. This marks a precious starting point for world peace and security. He further said: I express full sympathy for the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of our country which held that the points of agreement reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit must be carried into practice at an early date and, above all, be materialized on the Korean peninsula in a short time. Who can overlook the grave reality of South Korea where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of latest types including nuclear bombs are deployed and even dozens of notorious neutron bombs rejected in all parts of the world are distributed?

The main factor of a possible outbreak of a nuclear war in our country is the stockpile of nuclear weapons in South Korea. Unless this root cause is uprooted, our fellow countrymen can neither be free from the alarm over a nuclear war nor can promote peace of the country and its peaceful reunification. In order to prevent a nuclear war which can not be won but would only spell national holocaust and destruction, all political parties and groupings and people of all strata in the north and south of Korea, as the joint statement urges, should wage a daring anti-nuclear, peace movement, closely united as one, irrespective of ideology and idea, system and party affiliation.

Yom Tae-chun said: I hope that all the political parties and groupings and people of all strata of South Korea will courageously turn out, with one accord, in a nation-wide movement for having the nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, in response to the call of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK. The United States must carry into practice without delay the spirit agreed upon at the Soviet-U.S. summit and, first of all, withdraw at an early date all its nuclear weapons and armed forces shipped into South Korea. He expressed the belief that the political parties, public organisations and peaceloving people of all countries of the world will continue to extend firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for having the nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.



SDI RESEARCH INVITATION TO SOUTH CRITICIZED

SK120541 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Warmongers' Criminal Plot"]

[Text] It has been confirmed anew that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger invited South Korea, as well as the other so-called friendly countries, to jointly participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] research work. This was revealed by a man called the director in charge of the U.S. SDI when he recently testified before a subcommittee under the U.S. Senate (?Armed Services Committee). The U.S. imperialists' so-called SDI is the space war plan commonly referred to as "star wars". The U.S. imperialists' moves to draw South Korea into this dangerous war plan have already been evident in various ways, and we can never overlook the fact that the U.S. military leaders are openly raving about this. The U.S. imperialists' plot is aimed at making South Korea a space nuclear war base, which is far from tolerable.

As has been known, South Korea has become the largest nuclear base in the Far East, a nuclear base where an average of one nuclear weapon is deployed per 100 square meters, the most densely deployed nuclear base in the world. In South Korea some 1,000 various nuclear weapons are deployed, such as nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, nuclear mines, neutron bombs, and nuclear backpacks. The deployment of nuclear weapons is four times as dense in South Korea as in the NATO. Besides, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to additionally bring B-52 strategic bombers, cruise missiles, and Pershing II missiles into South Korea. South Korea has literally been turned into the most dangerous potential site of a nuclear war in the world. Still not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to draw South Korea into the adventurous "star wars" program to subject it further to the dangers of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to draw South Korea into the "star wars" program not because South Korea has some technological or economic capability which will render any help to them in carrying out the space nuclear war strategy. The objective of the U.S. imperialists is to make South Korea a space nuclear war base. This is evident from the fact that the U.S. imperialists are planning to install space monitoring facilities in Taegu, South Korea, as part of their "star wars" program. The U.S. imperialists' act is the manifestation of its arrogant attitude toward its colony, regarding South Korea as a military base which can be used readily and conveniently at will, and it is an act of crime which mocks our nation's destiny at random.

In the Soviet-U.S. summit talks held some time ago, emphasis was laid on the need to prevent nuclear war by all means and agreement was made on the acceleration of talks to prevent the arms race in space, to stop the arms race on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear weapons, and to maintain strategic stability. If the United States really does not want nuclear war and an arms race in space, it should show it by real action, not by words. How can we say their words and acts are consistent when they continue ahead with the "star wars" program, greatly increasing the danger of nuclear war, and draw South Korea into it while the danger of nuclear war is already great in South Korea? The fact that South Korea is being drawn into the "star wars" program is connected with the treacherous acts of the South Korean puppets.

We cannot pardon for ages the acts of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique which, still not satisfied by leaving South Korea in the hands of the U.S. imperialists for use as their forward nuclear base, has enthusiastically welcomed the "star wars" program, which even many of the Western countries are opposing, and is attempting to turn our sacred land into a site of a space nuclear war base. They do not care whether the nation will suffer a nuclear holocaust or whether the land of our nation will be turned to ruin. They are only thinking of how to sustain their dirty remaining life by flattering and following their masters.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to draw the South Korean puppets into the "star wars" program will further aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and threaten peace in Asia and the world. The United States should immediately call off their maneuvers to draw the South Korean puppets into the dangerous "star wars" program and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along the various nuclear weapons and aggressive armed forces which it has already brought in there.

#### U.S., ROK EXERCISES CALLED 'WAR MANEUVERS'

SK111353 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
10 Dec 85

[Unattributed talk from the program "Hour for Overseas Compatriots"]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the nation was liberated and 31 years have passed since the Korean war ended. Thus, many things, including men and the land, have changed. However, what have not changed are the aggressive nature of the United States and the fascist rule of the South Korean ruling authorities. There has never been genuine (?peace) on the Korean peninsula. Rather, the dark clouds of war are gathering, and a grave situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created. Raving that only when they have military superiority over the North can they check the provocations by the North, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are running amok with the arms race and troop reinforcement on the pretext of non-existent southward invasion.

Last year, the North put forth the realistic proposal for tripartite talks, which is most just and fair for peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, as well as for the prevention of war. It is calling for realization of the proposal. Nevertheless, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring opposed the tripartite talks proposed by the North, while running amok with anticommunist and anti-North rackets. They are staging war exercises for northward invasion every day, pursuing maneuvers for war. Even after the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, the Chon Tu-hwan clique staged various war exercises in succession and strained the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme point. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is accelerating preparations for northward aggressive war by staging various large-scale war exercises, including "Sangyong-85", "Paekyong-85" and "Ulchi-85" while raving about southward invasion by the North.

As everyone knows, North-South dialogue is being held in many sectors today. The people of the world, not to mention our masses, hope that the North-South talks, after being held successfully, will serve as a stepping-stone for the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. However, because of the repeated maneuvers for war and for permanent national division by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the North-South dialogue and negotiations, which were realized after a long time, have not been carried out smoothly, and have not achieved fruition.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are loudly taking about dialogue, reunification, and so forth on the outside, while running amok with anticommunist and anti-north propaganda behind the scene and staging war exercises in succession on the pretext of southward invasion. Considering their wicked and mean maneuvers, people doubt that they can be optimistic with regard to peace on the Korean peninsula. In a recent interview with four Soviet press organizations, Reagan babbled that because of the continuously bellicose nature of the North, the U.S. troops should remain in South Korea.

As every one know, those who are maneuvering to launch a northward invasion while creating tension on the Korean peninsula are none other than the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. However, just as a thief calling "stop thief!", the remark that because the North is going to invade the South, the U.S. troops should remain in South Korea and preparations for war should be made is simply nonsensical. The North has clarified many times that it has no intention of invading the South. Furthermore, it has never invaded the South in the past. Former Japanese Dietman Hajike Tamura said that there is no threat of southward invasion, and even former Japanese Foreign Minister Kimura said that, practically speaking, there is no threat of southward invasion on the Korean peninsula. However, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique have dragged massive lethal weapons into the Demilitarized Zone and are staging power-reeking war exercises every day while reiterating the talk about southward invasion.

As is known to the world, more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, nuclear back packs, and even neutron bombs have been deployed in South Korea. Declaring the Korean peninsula the best area for nuclear weapons to be used, the United States raved that it is ready to launch a nuclear war in this area. In order to carry out such a strategy, the United States stages such large-scale war exercises as "Team Spirit" every year, like annual events. Thus, it is straining the situation on the Korean peninsula, while reeking power. Recently, the Chon Tu-hwan clique carried out training in chemical biological, and radiological warfare; training against air raids; and civil defense training. All this is part of war preparations accelerated on the pretext of southward invasion. The realities show that the tension being aggravated on the Korean peninsula and the danger of war, which has reached an extreme point, have been created in the South by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, not in the North. On the pretext of protecting South Korea from the threat of North invasion, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are running amok to suppress the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit of the masses and to trigger a war in this land. The urgent historic task facing us, at a grave time when the destiny of the nation and the people is being (?endangered), is to prevent war from breaking out on the Korean peninsula. We feel that you overseas compatriots should more courageously rise, together with the masses in the fatherland, in the struggle to crush the war maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which are accelerating war preparations more frantically than ever before.

#### KNDF ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH SUPPRESSION

SK110856 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
5 Dec 85

[Apparent text of a statement issued by the spokesman for the Korean National Democratic Front on 3 December]

[Text] An all-out suppressive offensive is being committed in South Korea in order to strangle the movement by the youths and students to resolve national, democratic, and livelihood issues. While repeatedly making violent remarks that it will uproot the students' struggle at any cost, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is using all suppressive means and ways.



While committing a sell-out and propagandist offensive in order to isolate the youths and students from the masses by terming their movement a radical act by left-leaning students, the fascist authorities are committing a harsh physical brutality. In order to block the advance of the youths and students, an emergency duty service system which can mobilize all available forces from across the country has been established for an indefinite period and the first-class emergency duty service order -- which is of an immediate higher level than the emergency duty service system -- has been in force in Seoul. Universities are surrounded or occupied by combat police and important points on streets are tightly guarded. In order to obliterate the demonstration, occupation, and sit-in struggles of the youths and students, six policemen are mobilized for every student demonstrator and 2.5 million won worth of tear gas canisters are shot for every demonstration incident. The scenes of suppression bear close resemblance to battle fields.

A great whirlwind of arrests for the leaders of, participants in, and supporters of the movement of the youths and students is blowing in Seoul and across the country as a whole. Uniformed and plainclothes policemen arrest without warrants those involved in the students' movement by freely storming campuses, and rummaging through houses and even inns. Because of Chongwadae's operations for the arrest of students, which bears close resemblance to the stealing of (?beauties) which took place in Europe during the dark Medieval Age and to Hitler's capture of Jews in the 20th century, scores of students involved in on- and off-campus demonstrations have been arrested and imprisoned and all of those involved in occupation struggles, including the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul and the struggle of occupying the DJP's Central Training Center, have been imprisoned by police and sent to the prosecutor's office. Numerous youths and students are physically incapacitated because of the brutal torture committed against them in detention cells in an effort to brand them as pro-communist, and patriotic students are penalized almost daily in homicidal courtrooms in the unprecedented forms of separate trials and trials without defense lawyers.

Because of the calculated disciplinary measures, thousands of students are expelled and suspended from school and drafted. Under the sinister plot to uproot the movement of the youths and students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has severely suppressed the students' consciousness-raising movement by ferreting out ideology-oriented circles and searching publishing houses and book stores. Moreover, it brought charges against the students' lawful, independent organizations and democratic struggle organizations and denied their legitimacy, terming them pro-communist organizations or organizations benefiting the enemy, by conducting an all-out investigation into 110 colleges and universities across the country. It committed the brutality of making a case out of the political activities of opposition lawmakers, of putting democratic figures under house arrest, and even of imprisoning officials of the opposition democratic organizations.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantical violent act is a declaration of war designed to obliterate the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea and a vicious fascist offensive designed to consolidate the dwindling one-man, one-party fascist dictatorial rule, with the end of its term in office in 1988 and the Olympics as an occasion. This is the nation-sellers' challenge to patriotism, the fascists' violence against democracy, and the traitors' curse directed at the masses. The Korean National Democratic Front sternly denounces the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression against the movement of the youths and students as an antinational, antidemocratic, and antipopular criminal act. The situation in South Korea today has become so grave that those who love the country and the nation can no longer endure it. In South Korea, national sovereignty is being violated by the U.S. neocolonial policy, South Korea's destiny is being victimized and sacrificed by the U.S. strategic demands, democracy is being obliterated by the fascist dictatorship, the whole society has been turned into a prison without bars, and the people's livelihood has been reduced to the state of greatest misery because of the fact that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.



Our youths and students, who cannot endure injustice and who are eager patriots, rose in an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to save the country while presenting issues regarding the nation, democracy, and livelihood. This is an inevitable result brought about by the cruel situation in South Korea.

The struggle of the youths and students for issues regarding the nation, democracy, and livelihood is a patriotic struggle to oppose aggression and treachery and to gain national sovereignty, a just struggle to oppose fascism and realize the democratization of society, and a righteous struggle to oppose the monopolistic capitalists' violence and to resolve issues regarding the livelihood of the people, which has been reduced to the greatest misery. They waged this struggle, responding to the call of the national history, reflecting the aspiration of the people of all walks of life, and representing the demand of the times. The students' movement deserves praise from the entire nation because it is a righteous struggle to save the country, a struggle that is closely related to the destiny of the country and the nation and to the future of the South Korean people. The Korean National Democratic Front highly praises as a patriotic undertaking the righteous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to realize our nation's sovereignty.

Protecting the righteous struggle of the youths and students from the enemies' suppression and actively supporting it is the South Korean masses' noble duty. All patriotic masses in this land must rise in the patriotic movement to crush the enemies' suppression, to secure the release of imprisoned students, and to actively support the struggle of the youths and students. The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to save the country and to resolve issues regarding the nation, democracy, and livelihood cannot be won by the struggle of a few far-sighted leaders only. The youths and students must make their best efforts to further expand the ranks of their movement and to popularize the struggle in accordance with the demand of subjective and objective circumstances.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must stop its suppression against the movement of the youths and students and unconditionally release all arrested and imprisoned political prisoners, youths, and students. Chon Tu-hwan -- a nation-seller, fascist, and traitor who is currying favor with the U.S. imperialists, who views the people as enemies, and who is suppressing them -- must withdraw from the seat of power without delay. The United States must not instigate Chon Tu-hwan's fascist violence from behind the scenes and must withdraw from South Korea after giving up its ambition to seize and maintain South Korea as its colonial and military base forever. As long as there exist subordination, fascism, and issues regarding livelihood in South Korea, the struggle will continue. Suppression cannot stop the trend of the times; rather, it will only hasten self-destruction. Victory is on the side of the youths, students, and masses who are living for the cause of justice, who are advancing in step with the times, and who are struggling to the last, hand in hand with workers, peasants, poor people in cities, intellectuals, merchants and industrialists of small-and medium-sized enterprises, religionists, and patriotic soldiers. [Dated] 3 December 1985, Seoul

#### CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS CUBAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK120523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas hosted a reception Wednesday evening at his embassy on the 25th anniversary of the opening of economic and trade relations between Korea and Cuba. Invited there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kim Paek-son, Vice-Minister of Commerce Yi Yong-sop and other officials concerned. Speeches were made at the reception.

ANSUNG HAK MEETS BULGARIAN LEADER ZHIVKOV

SK120545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on December 9 met Vice-Premier An Sung-hak, head of the Korean Government delegation on a visit to Bulgaria to attend the 15th meeting of the intergovernmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Todor Zhivkov.

Expressing deep thanks for this, President Todor Zhivkov sincerely wished President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his wholehearted greetings to them. Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between Bulgaria and Korea have reached a very high stage, he stressed the need to further expand and develop them in all domains. He stated that the Bulgarian Communist Party and Government fully supported the just struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government for a peaceful reunification of the country. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, also met the head of the Korean Government delegation on the same day.

GLASS INDUSTRY, NAMPO FACTORY DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

SK102157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA) -- The glass industry of Korea is an industrial domain with not a long history. It was founded only after the liberation of the country. Kumipo and Monggumpo on the west coast are richly deposited with good-quality sand for the production of glass. But Korea had no glass factory under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. A glass factory was built in Nampo after liberation on the initiative of the great leader president Kim Il-song and it produced its first products in early 1950.

Congratulating the first sheet glass producers on the spot, he gave instructions to develop the nation's glass industry with the factory as the mother body. After its construction, he gave it on-the-spot guidance on seven occasions, indicating the way to be followed by it.

The factory was razed in the barbaric bombing of the U.S. imperialists in the 1950-1953 war. President Kim Il-song came to the factory in early August 1953 and indicated the direction and ways of its rehabilitation and construction. The factory was completely rehabilitated in a short period of less than one year and began supplying glass products to the construction sites all over the country. The output of the factory has grown 33.7 times as against 1954 and the variety and sizes of the products have become very diversified today.

It could produce only sheet glass in 1954. But now it turns out one thousand and several hundred kinds of glass products. The Nampo glass factory is the mother body of all the glass factories across the country including glassware, medical appliance and optical glass factories. The factory's colleges of technology (one of which is on the university level) train able technicians and experts of glass industry. The technicians and experts occupy more than 25 per cent of the factory's employees.

#### WORKS OF LITERATURE, ART FESTIVALS COMMENDED

SK120443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA) -- Mass literary circle activities are brisk in Korea. Millions of people are embraced in the existing 20,000 odd literary and art circles in Korea. In the last one year more than 130,000 pieces of literary and art works have been produced and upwards of 29,000 pieces of literary and art works presented to various art festivals held in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Mass literature and art are in full bloom in Korea under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is brilliantly applying the chuche-oriented literary and art ideas of the great leader President Kim Il-song. The mass literary creation guidance system has been established in good order from the capital to local areas and literary and art circles are organized at factories, enterprises and cooperative farms. Prize competitions of works are organized as a grand festival every year on the occasion of the national holidays. State citations are awarded to working people who produced successful works. In particular, the "June 4 Literary Prize" has been instituted to commemorate June 4, 1977, the day when revolutionary steps were taken for the popularisation of literature and art.

Successful works are published by various periodicals and radios and experience in literary and art creation is generalized throughout the country. The number of such literary and art works as novels, scenarios, plays, poems, songs, etc. has today grown more than 10 times as against the early 1970s. In particular, mass literary works created in the 1980s number tens of thousands every year. Over the past five years, more than 33,000 scenarios have been produced and upwards of 7,000 literary works published in book form or by various periodicals and radios. The ideological and artistic value of works has also risen.

The full length novels "The Sun-Rising Sea," "Disturbance in the Year of Imo (1882)" (historical novel) and "Sunrise" and medium-length novels "First Teacher" and "Road of March" and short story "After Guns Ceased Roaring", poem "We Will Climb Mr. Paektu From All Parts" and children's short story "Spring Water", the drama "Spring Thunder" and many other works were highly estimated. Scores of scenarios including "The Girl I Met in my Trip", "Two Skippers" and "To a Higher Place" have been filmized. Factories and enterprises have produced scores of collections of literary works including "Spring of Creation," "Aspen Tree in Kangson," "Torch of Huichon" and "Budding Season" and many literary correspondents have won the "June 4 Literary Prize." Many talented writers, composers and poets, etc. are produced from among literary correspondents.



FURTHER COOPERATION WITH PACIFIC RIM PLANNED

SK120351 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- In an effort to enhance cooperation among Pacific Rim countries, the South Korean Government is considering plans to participate in the regional human resources development program, which the so-called "Six Plus Five Group" plans to promote next year.

Six of the member-nations of the group belong to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The other five are developed nations -- the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

At a seminar on South-South cooperation, here last September, government officials and scholars from eight Pacific Rim countries showed keen interest in the possibility of Korea's participation in the regional human resources development program, a government source said Thursday.

The Foreign Ministers of 11 Pacific Rim countries, including the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, are expected to take up the issue of Korea's participation in the program when they meet next week in Manila, the source said. During the Manila meeting, the foreign ministers will work out a final schedule for the implementation of the regional human resources development program.

In Kuala Lumpur last July, the foreign ministers discussed technology development projects in 32 fields, including irrigation, genetics, remote exploration, architecture and livestock. Those projects would be carried out under the regional human resources development program.

The foreign ministers are expected to give final approval to the technology development projects and to formulate a timetable at their next meeting in Manila, the source said.

The Korean Government is scheduled to host the 19th general annual meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) here next May. Influential business leaders from Pacific-Asian countries will attend the meeting. The Korean Government also plans to send a high-powered delegation to the meeting of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, slated for next November in Vancouver, Canada.

To enhance bilateral economic cooperation with Pacific Rim countries, the Korean Government provided on-the-spot technical training for 92 technicians this year -- 24 from Indonesia, 20 from Thailand, nine from the Philippines, three from Singapore, five from Brunei and 31 from Malaysia.

DIFFERENCES WITH U.S. ON PROPERTY RIGHTS CONTINUE

SK120151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean and U.S. Government officials Wednesday failed to narrow their differences over Korea's protection of foreign material patent rights.

On the third day of their bilateral trade talks, which opened here Monday, the U.S. team insisted that Korea's protection of foreign intellectual property rights should cover chemical substances, medicines, plant seeds and animals. The U.S. team, led by Sandra Kristoff, a deputy assistant at the U.S. Trade Representative Office, also demanded that Korea expedite the implementation of protective measures, a conference source said Thursday.



In response to the U.S. demand, the Korean side asked for more time to determine the scope of the protective measures and to formulate a schedule for the implementation of those measures. The Korean side expressed its preference for a prior notification system, under which the Korean Government would announce a timetable for the protection of foreign material patents on a case-by-case basis. The two sides agreed, however, to reach a broad agreement on bilateral trade issues as soon as possible. The Korean-U.S. trade friction stems from the U.S. Government's invocation of Section 301 of the U.S. Trade and Tariff Act in October, enabling it to investigate any unfair trade practices of Korea against the United States.

During the meeting on Wednesday, the U.S. delegation accepted most aspects of a Korean plan for the protection of foreign copyrights, trademarks and computer software, according to the source. Regarding the opening of Korea's insurance market, the two sides had minor disagreements over the scope of U.S. firms' participation in the Korean insurance market.

After the bilateral trade negotiations end on Thursday, unresolved trade issues will be referred to policy consultations at a higher level, perhaps between Kim Ki-hwan, director general of the International Economic Policy Council, and Clayton Yeutter, chief U.S. trade representative, in Washington before Christmas, the source said.

#### Step-By-Step Protection

SK120041 Seoul YONHAP in English 0033 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea will move step by step to protect foreign intellectual property rights, which will cost the nation 40-50 million U.S. dollars annually, a top government economic official said Wednesday.

Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the International Economic Policy Council, said at a seminar organized by the Federation of Korean Industries that the government is working on plans to open Korea's markets and to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights at the nation's own pace. The government will be flexible, however, in coping with U.S. demands for the protection of property rights and the opening of Korea's insurance market, he added.

Kim said that the U.S. Government has been pressing the Korean Government to act more quickly on those matters than the Korean government had originally planned. "We have taken considerable action to date," he said. "Our progress is a record that we can be proud of. This progress is often overlooked."

The action to which Kim was referring was market-opening timetable announced in October by the Korean Government. Under the timetable, the importation of 603 additional goods will be liberalized over the next three years.

Kim asserted that the trade friction between Korea and the United States was caused by the annual trade surpluses that Korea began to record in its trade with the United States in 1982. Korea continues to register overall trade deficits, however. He said that the United States should give Korea special consideration, in view of Korea's mounting foreign debt and its large defense burden.

#### DJP CONSIDERS OPENING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ALONE

SK120040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is considering operating the National Assembly alone beginning the end of this week, should floor leaders of the rival parties fail to normalize the stalled House session.

Whips of the two opposing parties, who had informal talks yesterday to find a way out of the current political impasse, will meet again today.

DJP chairman No Tae-u and floor leader Yi Se-ki discussed the floor strategy in the presence of National Assembly Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol at DJP headquarters yesterday.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party also had a meeting of its leading officials to discuss the political situation, at the Assembly building. Emerging from the meeting, DJP whip Yi said that they only discussed how to deal with the NDP to resume the House session, asserting that no discussion was made on the unilateral operation of the House by the DJP.

However, Choe did not rule out the possibility of an early reopening of the House. "If the House should be opened by the DJP alone, it is better to hold the session before Dec. 16 to have more time to deliberate on bills pending in the Assembly."

Kim made it clear that his party would join the House session if only the ruling party offers an acceptable proposal on the NDP's "three conditions." The three conditions are: the organization of a parliamentary ad hoc committee for the revision of the Constitution, a declaration that the DJP's solo passage of the 1986 budget and tax bills is void and cessation of the administration's investigation into alleged acts of violence in the legislature.

#### DJP PRESENTS DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO LABOR-RELATED LAWS

SK120032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party announced yesterday a set of draft amendments to labor-related laws to allow the Federation of Korean Trade Unions [FKTU] and the 16 industry-wide unions to intervene in activities of labor unions at individual workshops.

Currently, the Labor Union Law prohibits intervention by a third party in activities of individual unions. This prohibition, which considerably weakened the power of the superstructures in the labor movement, was put into the law by the transitional Legislative Assembly in 1980.

Removal of this provision in the Labor Unions Law was one of the main demands of unionists these years.

The amendment, drafted by the DJP, excludes the FKTU and industry-unions from the category of "a third party" stipulated by the law.

The ruling party plans to present the revision bill along with draft amendments to other labor laws to the National Assembly soon, with a schedule to pass them, if possible, during the on-going regular session closing Wednesday.

Especially, the DJP has decided to abrogate the Special Law on Union Activities and Labor Dispute Arbitration in Foreign-Invested Enterprises, which was promulgated on Jan. 1, 1970. Rep. Chang Song-man, chief policy-maker of the party, said that foreign-invested enterprises can be protected sufficiently now by other labor laws.

The special act made it difficult for workers at foreign-invested enterprises to form and initiate labor disputes in order to promote foreign investments here.

The DJP has also decided to study the enactment of a new law to establish a minimum wage system and the guarantee of wage payment.

The draft amendment to the Labor Union Law includes the delegation of a provision that a labor union should use more than one-tenth of membership fees for welfare activities for its members. The deletion is to give a free hand to labor unions in using their membership fees since all unions substantially spend more than one-tenth of the fees for their members' welfare, according to Chang.

The amendment also provides that a labor union may entrust higher-level unions with the power of collective bargaining upon reporting a dispute to administrative authorities, without the approval of the authorities, as required now.

The draft amendment to the Labor Dispute Arbitration Law shortens the length of the cooling-off period before going into collective action by 10 days -- to 20 days for a general business and 30 days for a public interest business.

Chang said that the DJP's draft amendments to the labor laws were worked out under the basic principle that union activities should be invigorated and all labor problems should be solved through consultation between labor and management. However, many of the current demands of labor circles were not reflected in the DJP's draft amendments, Chang said. Excluded are the alleviation of the requirement for the establishment of a union; revival of the "union shop system," under which an employee can be hired on condition that he will become a member of a specific labor union; and the removal of a ban on labor union political activities.

As to the ban on political activities, Chang said, "The provision does not prohibit a member of a labor union from engaging in political activities individually, but prohibits labor unions from conducting political activities, which is incompatible with its original purpose.

#### CHON CONTINUES INSPECTION OF ARMED FORCES UNITS

SK1111150 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Kangnung, Korea, Dec. 11 (OANA-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday told commanders of the Korean Armed Forces units in the frontline area to improve the combat capability enough to defeat any kind of enemy provocations through developing operational tactics fit to the terrain of the area.

On his second day year-end inspection tour of Armed Forces units, President Chon instructed the commanders of the frontline Army, Navy and Air Force units to strengthen cooperative systems between the three branches of the Armed Forces for the improvement of joint operational capability.

Saying that soldiers should always do their best in carrying out their duties regardless of the terrain, weather and season, he stressed that the nation's survival depends on how much the armed forces fulfill their responsibilities.

Chon pointed out that it is through the training and spiritual armament that the nation's Armed Forces can overpower the enemy, and ordered the soldiers to spur the training of the reserved homeland forces and winter time night operation training.



CUBAN PARTY, STATE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

BK111124 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Dec (SPK) -- Cuba's party and state delegation led by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee's Control Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State, left Phnom Penh this afternoon. It was seen off by Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee's Control Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Kong Korm, member of the KPRP Central Committee, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee, minister of information and culture, and chairman of the Cambodia-Cuba Friendship Association; Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State; and other leaders.

During their stay, the distinguished Cuban guests visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the National Museum, the former Royal Palace, and the Angkor Wat temples in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Yesterday evening, the delegation attended a solemn reception organized in its honor by the Council of State of Cambodia.

NOVEMBER MILITARY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK100826 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] In November, our Armed Forces' activities against the enemies scored remarkable results. Along the Cambodian-Thai border in particular, since the beginning of the dry season, the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann soldiers increased their activities to infiltrate the country to plunder people's supplies in the harvest season and to hinder the movement to defend our people's country. Along with their insane psychological warfare, the bandits increased their activities in an attempt to cut communications lines and plunder our people's property in remote areas. At the same time, provocative actions from the Thai reactionary leaders also manifested themselves clearly.

In November, the Thai reactionary authorities ordered various types of aircraft to make reconnaissance flights and strafe the area along our border 83 times, 56 times more than in October. Thai L-19's, A-37's, and T-130's carried out reconnaissance flights over hills 587 and 581, the three countries' border junction, Ampil, Dangcum, Poipet, Malai, and the sectors southwest and northwest of Koh Kong Province. The Thai authorities also sent modern U.S. reconnaissance aircraft such as F-104's to make reconnaissance flights 2 to 3 km deep into our airspace, particularly northwest of Kaoh Kong and Pulo Wai Islands. All this excludes other Thai activities, which intruded into Cambodian territorial waters more than 1,000 times. Having grasped the destructive maneuvers of the bandits and in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, state authorities, and local people everywhere, our Armed Forces heightened their revolutionary vigilance and toppled all the enemy activities with good results.



On 13 November, some of our units, in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteers, attacked the enemy in their refuge 18 km northeast of (Paet Tum). We killed 25 enemy soldiers and seized a large quantity of war materiel. A day earlier, in Lomphat District in Ratanakiri Province, our district forces ambushed a group of enemy soldiers who attempted to destroy our communications lines. We killed two and wounded many more.

On 15 November, units of Division C cooperated with Vietnamese volunteers and killed another group of bandits who infiltrated from the Thai side 8 km northeast of Phnum Kingkok. As soon as they crossed the border, seven bandits were shot dead on the spot. A day later, another seven were also killed. We seized a large quantity of war materiel. At the same time, some enemy contacts were arrested and killed by our forces.

According to still incomplete statistics, in November, in more than 100 operations against the enemy, our Armed Forces, in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer soldiers, put out of action 702 enemy elements; and 235 surrendered. We seized an assortment of 288 weapons, 26 more than in October, and 1,500 rounds of assorted ammunition, including 890 mines. We also seized 2 field radios, 28 kg of TNT, and a large quantity of war materiel. Furthermore, our Armed Forces persuaded 165 misled persons to return to the fold.

#### CHEA SOTH ATTENDS GOODS INSPECTION MEETING

BK110925 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The meeting to sum up results of the third campaign of goods and material inspection was concluded on the afternoon of 5 December after 2 days of work. The audience was very proud to note that the third campaign of goods and material inspection at 0000 on 1 July 1985 has greatly reduced inactivity and loss among state institutions throughout the country. The result of the first campaign shows an error of 2.23 percent; the second campaign 1.09 percent; and the third only 0.81 percent. The audience unanimously agreed with the report presented by Comrade Tang Saroem, vice chairman of the Central Inspection Commission, and pledged to successfully achieve targets during the fourth campaign. Furthermore, the audience warmly congratulated Kandal Province, the Industry, Education, and Public Health Ministries for their outstanding results in the campaign. They have been awarded certificates of merit by the Council of Ministers.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of this meeting, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, planning minister, and chairman of the Central Inspection Commission, highly appreciated the audience for its attention to lively discussion of strong and weak points of the tasks carried out in the past. He also pointed out a number of good experiences for use during the fourth campaign. The comrade reminded the audience that during the third campaign, although the Central Commission in charge of solving economic issues has done its best to resolve some issues, we still note that the incidence of low quality, misused, and lost goods is still high. Therefore, we should pay attention to taking some measures to resolve this issue, including requiring store guards to take good care and look after state property. Production and import units should take the initiative in fulfilling users' requests. Along with this, distribution units should provide timely service. Concerning newly imported goods or property which are wrong for their purpose, administrative units should report them to the commission in charge of resolving economic issues for appropriate action.

To advance the fourth campaign toward achieving greater results, Comrade Chea Soth called on the audience to set up appropriate inspection committees in every unit, ministry, service, and general directorate, and in the province and municipalities to ensure successful implementation of plans.

Along with this, genuine inspection of warehouses should be undertaken, including weighing and measuring. As for the results of the inspection, these should be provided within the period set by the Central Inspection Commission. Furthermore, every ministry, service, and department in the provinces and municipalities should strive to implement Circular No 13 of the Council of Ministers, dated 19 August 1985, by giving priority to resolving issues involving goods which are quick to lose their quality.

Finally, the Comrade chairman of the Central Inspection Commission expressed the conviction that with the spirit to emulate and welcome the success of the party's fifth congress, the fourth campaign will certainly achieve fine results.

#### VONADK REPORTS SRV AIRCRAFT BOMB, STRAFE VILLAGE

BK120125 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] On 8 and 9 December, four Vietnamese aircraft of the types MI-24, L-19, and AN-26 bombed and strafed the Khsaoy village area in Sangke District, Battambang Province, doing much damage to our people's houses and crops. On 10 December, seven Vietnamese AN-26 aircraft bombed and strafed the area east of the Kulen mountains in Siem Reap District, Siem Reap Province, doing much damage to our people's houses and crops.

#### VONADK REPORTS LI XIANNIAN-SIHANOUK TALKS

BK110552 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] On 8 December, after talking about the struggle by the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea, the prime minister of the CGDK, and the vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, Chinese President Li Xiannian added that the CGDK tripartite resistance forces are not three separate groups but a big family of Cambodian nationalists which is firm and strong. He said that recently DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has played an important role in smashing political maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors who attempted to break the CGDK tripartite forces. He said the Vietnamese aggressors have been waging a war of aggression in Cambodia for the past almost 7 years and they are facing an increasingly heavy burden and have lost initiatives on the battlefield. He pointed out that Vietnam's aim of resolving the Cambodian issue through its military forces cannot be achieved. He said the Chinese Government and people still adhere to their previous stand of supporting the patriotic struggle of the tripartite resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea and believe that this struggle will win in the end.

On 8 December, at a reception hosted in honor of the CGDK delegation led by Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chinese President Li Xiannian gave a speech welcoming the delegation led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. He recalled the Democratic Kampuchean victory at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly and warmly wished success to the CGDK and the Cambodian people in their continued struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. He also recalled the defeat of Vietnam's 7th dry season offensive and world condemnation demanding that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Cambodia. He exposed Vietnam's Vietnamization policy in Cambodia and Vietnam's excuses to make preparations to launch military, political, and diplomatic attacks.

He also talked about the stand of the Chinese Government and people in restoring self-determination to people and countries in various parts of the world.

He expressed full support and assistance for the statement made by the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea to resolve the Cambodian issue politically and ASEAN efforts to resolve the Cambodian issue. He highly appreciated the struggle of the CGDK which the Chinese Government and people will continue to support and assist until defeating the Vietnamese aggressors. He expressed the belief that the struggle of the tripartite resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea will certainly face hardship but the will to liberate and build an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia will certainly be crowned with victory in the end.

VODK CARRIES SIHANOUK GREETINGS TO THAI KING

BK101212 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Dec 85

["Text" of 2 December greetings message from DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet]

[Text] Respectfully to the king of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok:

Majesty, on the stellar occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Thailand and as the valiant Thai people and the whole Thai nation are happily celebrating your birthday, I have the honor to express to you my respectful salutations and lofty gratitude of the people of Democratic Kampuchea for your unrestrained efforts to assist and support the Cambodian people and particularly for your generous gesture toward the many Cambodian refugees.

Please accept the warmest congratulations and greetings humbly bestowed upon Your Majesty by Democratic Kampuchea as a whole and myself for your personal happiness, for your longevity, for the immortal success of your famous and popular reign, for the more and greater progress of the Kingdom of Thailand under your enlightened leadership in all fields of national construction, and for the happiness and great glory of the Thai people and nation.

The people and the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and myself would like to express permanent thanks to the Kingdom of Thailand for giving our national liberation struggle powerful and resolute support.

Majesty, please accept my loftiest regards and admiration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] Beijing, 2 December, 1985

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS SIHANOUK ON COALITION

PM101537 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Dec 85 p 4

[Patrice de Beer dispatch: "Sihanouk the Misunderstood"]

[Text] Beijing -- Prince Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, who arrived here at the end of November, blew hot and cold on the eve of the official visit to China by leaders of the coalition which he chairs. Indeed this Saturday 7 December he is starting talks in the company of Son Sann (nationalist) and Khieu Samphan (Khmer Rouge), his two partners. In a television statement a few days ago he expressed satisfaction at a visit which "strengthens friendship and cooperation between the two countries" and "shows China's full support for a just cause."



He said he was determined to strengthen "the fraternal unity of the three components of the coalition."

That is bound to please the Chinese leaders. But, in private, in his Beijing residence, the prince took an entirely different tone. I am obliged to make these stereotyped public statements, in my capacity as chairman of the coalition, and to avoid annoying the Chinese, who do not want to be told what they do not want to hear, he assured us in substance, in an exclusive interview with LE MONDE. It is a matter of courtesy toward kind hosts...

"His highness," who is a great lover of the press, knows how to use it to convey his message through unofficial but effective channels: "I am not very optimistic. There is no change on the part of the Chinese, who want the Vietnamese troops to leave first. That is unrealistic. To achieve that we must either defeat them on the battlefield or negotiate...But it is impossible to discuss this problem with the Chinese: They are prepared to accept an international conference, but only after the Vietnamese withdrawal. They think a four-party coalition is a good idea (including the Phnom Penh regime) but after the Vietnamese withdrawal. However, the latter must be given some compensation to persuade them to leave, bonuses such as are given to Chinese workers..."

"I hope that, in 2 or 3 years' time, if China finally sees that time is not on its side, but on the Vietnamese side...that Norodom Sihanouk is not mad, and that he is not mistaken, it may change its viewpoint. This is my final wish...China must be told that things will not happen in the way it thinks, that the Khmer people will lose, but that it will not gain anything from that either. I want China to realize that I am its true friend, that there are people who flatter it to obtain arms and money."

The prince, who is forced into double talk, finds his situation "more than Cornelian" [literary allusion to conflict of life and duty] and complains of the "annoyances" it involves: "Misunderstanding which separates me from China, my best friend, and from my partners who are not friends, and the total lack of room to maneuver..." especially with regard to Thailand. He still does not trust the Khmer Rouge and has moderate trust in Hanoi's sincerity.

In these circumstances, this official visit is highly likely to see the reiteration of extremely well-known stances. The prince does not expect it to produce anything as long as Beijing sticks to its intransigent attitude. And yet China has just passed a law granting the right to political asylum. If, as the Foreign Ministry spokesman said in September, Pol Pot's "retirement" is beneficial to Cambodia, why not allow the hated Khmer Rouge leader to benefit from these new provisions? Meanwhile, after fulfilling the duties of his position and saying things he does not really believe, the prince will go and rest in southern China, before leaving to visit several Southeast Asian countries in February.

#### BANGKOK WORLD RANNARIT ON INFORMAL TALKS

BK090909 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Dec 85 p 36

[By Nancy Chang]

[Text] Noncommunist countries should be included in informal or "cocktail party" talks aimed at resolving the Kampuchean problem, a Khmer resistance leader said here yesterday. Prince Norodom Rannarit, supreme commander of the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army, said the idea of informal talks as proposed by his father, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, should not be restricted to participation by the Khmer factions.



In an exclusive interview, the prince reiterated his father's suggestion that all parties that have an interest in bringing about a peaceful solution to the seven-year-old Kampuchean conflict get together for informal talks. "Participants should not just include the four Khmer factions -- the three belonging to the coalition, and the Heng Samrin regime Vietnam and the Soviet Union and China should be there. But we would also like to see ASEAN and, if possible, the United States, there.

"The reality is, only the communist superpowers can solve the Cambodian problem, but we need the presence of non-communist states to ensure that the solution won't end up as a compromise among the communist states," the prince said.

Prince Rannarit made the comments as Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived here for discussions with his Thai counterpart ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila on the subject. On his arrival in Bangkok last night, Dr Mokhtar said the cocktail party idea remains flexible and "can be further developed."

Prince Rannarit said it is likely the topic will be discussed by his father and Chinese leaders in Beijing. The leader of the three resistance factions are currently in the Chinese capital for an official visit. He said his father supports the planned visit by Dr Mokhtar to Vietnam, adding that the prince supports "any initiative to bring about a solution."

On the military front, the prince said his faction has been developing resistance activity inside Cambodia and has already established a permanent base in Siem Reap Province. "For the first time, we are going to have someone with the rank of general based deep inside not just five or six kilometres inside Cambodia, and he will be there for at least six months, based somewhere between Siem Reap and Kompong Thom provinces," he said.

#### BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID -- The Kampuchea Red Cross (KRC) recently distributed 129 tonnes of rice to the families in need in the provinces of Takeo and Pursat. The relief came from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP). Sixty-two other tonnes of rice, donated by the Swedish charity organization SIDES were also given to people in Prey Veng Province. [Text]  
[Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 1 Dec 85 BK]

THREE HURT CLEARING MINE ON CAMBODIAN BORDER

HK111352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Bangkok, Dec 11 (AFP) -- Three Thai border patrol policemen were wounded during a mine-clearing demonstration along the Thai-Cambodian border, a Thai military officer said today. The commander of the eastern board task force, Major General Chirtchai Tirathanon, told a press conference at the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet that the casualties had suffered eye injuries and lost limbs.

Reporters today were taken to the border to watch a search for Soviet-made mines allegedly planted up to 200 meters (220 yards) inside Thai territory by Vietnamese forces in Cambodia last month. Some 200 regular troops, 100 border patrol policemen and 200 trained villagers using sniffer dogs and detectors deactivated a total of 200 mines in the area along a 35-kilometer (21-mile) border stretch.

Maj. Gen. Chirtchai said that the mines, believed to contain poisonous substances, had already caused the deaths of two civilians and a soldier, and had wounded another 70 soldiers and border patrol policemen and one civilian.

A group of U.S. chemical and biological warfare experts attached to the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok were also taken to the border today to help Thai authorities examine the mines, press reports said.

Maj. Gen. Chirtchai said that the authorities were seriously concerned about today's incident, and that the Thai Foreign Ministry was collecting data from the International Committee of the Red Cross before formally protesting to Hanoi.

The planting of mines along the border and inside Thailand is believed to be part of a Vietnamese plan to seal the border against Cambodian resistance guerrillas battling Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia.

Reporters at the border were also allowed to interview a group of 10 Vietnamese soldiers, including a lieutenant, who had defected to Thailand in the last two months.

USSR WARNED AGAINST 'PLAYING DOUBLE GAME'

BK120230 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 85 p 1

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has warned the Soviet Union against "playing a double game" by claiming that it wishes to promote good relations with Thailand while supporting foreign forces threatening this country from neighbouring territory, informed sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

Meanwhile, Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of the National Security Council will head a special delegation to Jakarta in late January to discuss bilateral affairs which will probably include attitudes towards Vietnam and China with particular attention to the Kampuchean problem as well as relations with the major powers. Exchanges will be held on events affecting the security of the two countries and the peace of the region. Other bilateral topics will be political and economic cooperation. Among top Indonesian officials he will meet, will be General Benny Murdani, Armed Forces Chief.

The delegation will include Army Chief of Staff General Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin, Director-General Piya Chakkaphak of the Central Intelligence Department, Director-General M.R. Thep Thewakun of the Political Department and Director-General Cdanai Dulalampha of the Economic Department.

Regarding relations with the Soviet Union, officials said Thailand has "nothing against Russia, with which it would like to promote better relations than in the past, but for the fact that it is supplying weapons to the Vietnamese who have invaded next door Kampuchea and are now arrogantly indicating that they could invade ten kilometres into Thai territory," the officials said.

The ten Soviet-armed Vietnamese divisions near the Thai border pose a direct threat to Thailand, particularly since Soviet-made land mines have been found planted in Thai soil. A major incursion could take place during the dry season offensive, it is believed, though the border camps contain only civilian refugees and the Vietnamese could not substantiate accusations that the camps housed Khmer resistance forces.

Thai officials will inform Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian when he visits Bangkok from December 26-28 of the Khmer situation including the "invasion" threat and Thailand's firm stand on two principles -- the withdrawal of the Vietnamese divisions from the border and self-determination for the Khmer people. Thailand has stressed to all governments concerned that it recognises Vietnam's security interests but cannot permit any threat by Vietnamese or other foreign forces to Thai sovereignty, sources said.

In all matters concerning Kampuchea, Thailand leaves the decision to the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, no matter whether they concerned "cocktail parties" in Paris or elsewhere, the officials emphasised.

Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz is planning to visit Hanoi soon to discuss the issue of missing American servicemen and while there he is expected to inform Vietnamese officials of Thailand's concern over Vietnam's troop build-up on the Thai-Kampuchean border. If a major incursion actually takes place he is said to be likely to cancel his visit, and the United States will take a firm stand over the situation.

The official said Thailand has not objected to any discussions between the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government and Hanoi over the Vietnamese occupation of their country. However, Thai officials agree with the Democratic Kampuchea position that it should not hold talks with the Vietnam-installed regime of Heng Samrin.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will discuss with the Chinese Foreign Minister matters of bilateral interest and exchange views on all developments of mutual interest. Mr Wu always stops in Bangkok for such consultations whenever he travels abroad. This time he returns from an extensive trip to the Middle East.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi will also discuss the Kampuchean issue with Philippine authorities when he visits Manila next month.



AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ON NEW ZEALAND ANTI-NUCLEAR LEGISLATION

BK110854 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 11 Dec 85

[From the "International Report" program moderated by Tony Hill]

[Text] It does look as if time is running out for ANZUS -- the defense alliance between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Australia's foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, still believes there is a way to go before the final step needs to be taken. But Mr Hayden also says Australia's plans for new defense arrangements with the United States are well under way.

[Begin recording] [Hayden] I think the important qualification we must bear in mind is that there is still an extended process to be undertaken before legislation is finally enacted in the New Zealand Parliament. A summary of the process is this: The legislation has been introduced to the unicameral parliament. It provides for prohibition of port entry of nuclear-powered and nuclear-capable vessels, in the latter case where the prime minister makes a determination. That legislation will go into a parliamentary select committee. Geoffrey Palmer, deputy prime minister and attorney general, last week told me, when we met in Canberra, that it would probably be there for something like 6 months, and not emerge until June. There could be considerable reformulations of many aspects of the legislation. So far and until that is concluded, it is rather difficult for either United States or the Australian Government to make a final determination as to what direction it should move in.

[Unidentified questioner] There seems to be a lot of wink, wink, nudge, nudging that that select committee's process will change the legislation so that it is acceptable to America, do you think that so?

[Hayden] Well, I am not aware of any such indication...

[Unidentified questioner -- interruptions] But is that your feeling?

[Hayden] All I can say is, [changes thought]; No, it is not my feeling. All I can say is the processes often result in reformulation, but to what extent there will be a reformulation, I do not really know.

[Unidentified questioner]; Mr Hayden, if the United States does go ahead and break its ANZUS links with New Zealand, what does Australia then do?

[Hayden] We are in close consultation with the United States Administration; we are with the New Zealanders. The respective bilateral relationships are very important. The trilateral one has been. If it is clear that it has broken down, then Australia will move very quickly to seal, in a formal documented sense, the quality and the nature of the bilateral relationship between United States and Australia. This is something that we have already discussed with the U.S. Administration, and we have signalled this intention to the New Zealanders. We are quite open with what we are doing with our respective partners.

[Unidentified questioner] So how far down the track are we to forming and drawing up that bilateral arrangement?

[Hayden] Well, whatever we do its nature will be determined by the final form of legislation which comes out of the New Zealand Parliament. But I think that is just a bit too far off and too speculative. [end recording]

THIRD DEFENCE COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH BRUNEI

101555 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 30 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] Australia has offered to help Brunei to develop a surveillance system to defend its territorial waters. Helicopter and naval patrols would be trained to monitor the Sultanate's 200-nautical mile exclusion zone and keep special watch on vital oil installations.

"A maritime surveillance system is a matter of interest to Brunei," said Mr. Jim Nockels, head of an Australian delegation which visited Brunei last week for annual defence talks. Mr Nockels said the talks with senior Royal Brunei Armed Forces and Defence Ministry Officials also focussed on combined training and exercises and the exchange of military personnel. Australia had also offered Brunei specialist help with defence equipment. Mr Nockels, a senior Department of Defence official, said Australia could provide specialist surveillance training at a maritime college in Tasmania.

"These were defence cooperation talks so they were not one-sided," he said. "We are looking at sharing experience." The two countries had recently signed a defence co-operation agreement and the discussions were to work out finer details. Australia, a member of the Five-Power Defence Arrangement, which also groups Britain, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore, had defence contacts with countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Mr Nockels said Australia was keen to help Brunei to strengthen its defence system so it could contribute to regional security. "It is also in Australia's interests to see a strong region because we are part of the region," he said. "There is already a fair degree of defence capability in Brunei and we are looking at improving it with specialist skills."

Some defence equipment, such as the Rapier surface to air missile system, was common to both countries. Australia and Brunei also had American Bell helicopters. Mr Nockels said the possibility of Brunei and Australian helicopter pilots spending short attachments in each other's countries had also been discussed. He added that the defence talks, the third held with Brunei, and the recent cooperation agreement reflected a maturing defence relationship between the two countries.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF MEETS U.S. ADMIRAL

BK110723 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General J.B. Murdani says that national stability is indispensable for Indonesia's development efforts. Thus, the Indonesian Armed Forces give priority to settling internal problems. The armed forces commander made these remarks when he received a courtesy call by Admiral Ronald Hays, commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, in Jakarta yesterday.

On the occasion, he also elaborated on Pancasila -- the national ideology of the Republic of Indonesia -- which must be defended forever as well as the dual functions and current reorganization of the Indonesian Armed Forces. Admiral Hays said his visit to Indonesia is designed to enable him to know more about Indonesia, which is situated between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.

SEMINARS ON EASTERN BLOC, CHINA TRADE BEGIN

HK111406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 11 (AFP) -- Indonesia has begun seminars for private businessmen trading directly with Eastern bloc countries and China to give them what the National Defence Institute chairman today called a "strong mental shield" against breaches of security. Institute chairman Major General Subiakto said here after the first such seminar that without seminars and courses in the Indonesian national ideology Pancasila the institute would not have agreed to allow private businessmen to trade directly with communist and socialist countries.

He told a press briefing today that the institute's seminars and briefings should provide businessmen with sufficient "armour" to minimize the security risk to Indonesia of such trade. The briefing followed the institute's first day-long seminar, for more than 150 leading businessmen, yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Subiakto cautioned against calling such seminars indoctrination. Pancasila involves five principles: belief in God, humanitarianism, national unity, democracy based on consultation, and social justice. The government officially spurns Western liberalism, and communism has been banned outright since 1966.

Earlier this year Indonesia began direct trade with China and for the past year has been trying to beef up trade with the Eastern Bloc. Direct trade with China was frozen for 18 years and commerce with the Eastern Bloc had been minimal following an unsuccessful communist-backed coup attempt here in 1965.

Only since last year has the government based restrictions on individual businessmen travelling to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and facilitated shipping from Eastern Bloc countries. Maj. Gen. Subiakto said that the government had reckoned that the advantages of direct trade with communist and socialist countries outweighed the disadvantages.

Asked why the government seemed so keen to step up direct trade with such countries, he replied that one reason was that it had to find ways to offset drastically reduced oil revenue. A second reason, he said, was that closing oneself off from the Eastern Bloc might result in the development of a "phobic psychosis that could bring us into a difficult position." He did not elaborate.



MARCOS ADDRESSES PUBLIC SCHOOLTEACHERS

HK101350 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0332 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Speech by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos before public school teachers on 10 December 1985; passages in quotations in Tagalog -- live]

[Text] [Marcos] Thank you very much, Mr Laya, the champion of the teachers in the Philippines. [laughter]

Our hostess, Madame Governor of Metropolitan Manila, who is often teacher of the president; the distinguished staff of the Ministry of Education and Culture, from the deputy minister all the way down to the directors, superintendents, not only way down, but on the way up, too; superintendents and teachers; distinguished [word indistinct]; guests, my friends:

You know, I am known for many things, but I would like to be remembered by history as a teacher, which was, of course, my first ambition for life. Although, as some people say, that I possess the character of a teaching president. And this is the reason why some of my biographers say that I have this intuitive and compulsive way towards writing and towards transmitting my thoughts in [word indistinct] of expressions.

I was wondering, at the various critical points in our history, whether explicit or very visible or the almost impertceptible (?underdogs) that affect the nation's life, and distinguishing between the Spanish and the American colonial approaches, one immediately notices that the Spaniards tend towards the spread of the faith and conquered the Filipinos with their sword and the cross. But the Americans, perhaps, instinctively realized that the greatest and most effective means of transferring culture and ideals and thoughts and principles is education and language.

Language, the English language has almost become the lingua franca, or as the historians or social scientists call it, the language of diplomacy or the language of internationalism, taking over the place of French, which used to be the language of diplomacy. So, the Americans established a national educational system, starting with the Thomasites [American teachers who came to the Philippines at the turn of the century]. And you are the noble, should we say, inheritors of that seed that was planted.

It was said during the Spanish time that if one wanted to be educated well, one had to leave the Philippines. One had to go to Europe and to the first mother country, Spain. Nowadays, we have about 12 million students, almost equal to the 13 million labor force. And every year there is an additional 1 million to attend to. One million in labor force, and 1 million in the student force.

When I first became president, we were independent for merely 19 years, from 1946 to 1965. That was a little less than 20 years. Of course, one of the most (?difficult) things now is that I have been president longer than our period of independence before I became president. Of course, jokingly they say, Marcos believes that when you retire, you practically die, so he refuses to retire. [laughter] The truth of the matter is that circumstances do not allow me to retire. I've always thought that sometime in the 1970's, there would be possibility of retirement, but now we are facing another election. When I am about to go to bed and sleep, I often ask myself: How did this come about? Why am I facing another election?

What has the great (?providence in store) for me that we are in the middle of crisis, economic crisis, in the middle of who knows many other crises. The lowering, for instance, of the peso, which, as you know, depends on several factors. You cannot always blame it all on Marcos, including the typhoons which come here.

The lowering of the value of the peso depends on many things. It depends on your balance of payment. It depends on international reserve of goods. The balance of payments, in turn, ensures the international reserve. What is the balance of payments? The balance of payments is the difference between your earnings in exports, and your expenditures for imports. Now, exports are composed generally of sales of products and the invisibles, which are, say, salaries of people who work outside, and interest and others that do not come from material exports. Now when your exports exceed your imports, you have a favorable balance of payments, and when you have a favorable balance of payments, your currency is strong, because the people know -- or everybody knows in the commercial and banking field -- that your peso is backed by solid currency deposited in the Central Bank.

What are the accepted foreign currencies? Well, you start out with the dollar. The American dollar is one of the most successful. Why is it a strong currency? It started out with being tied to the gold standard -- do you remember? And after the gold standard, it is strong because of the fact that you have a very strong economy in the American, in the Americas. You have a market there, and sales that is equal to all the markets of the world. And so you have a strong dollar, and it becomes acceptable foreign currency wherever you use it, [word indistinct].

Now I, what was I starting to say? I was just starting to say that because our exports went down, and why did they go down? Because the prices went down, and why did the prices of international, in the international market go down? Because the world recession. There was a sudden fluctuation, and these are things which we could not control. Marcos cannot, for instance, dictate the price of sugar in the international market, but the price of sugar plunged down from about 30, 23 cents a pound to 3 cents a pound; cost of production 12, 13 cents a pound. Every time you sell 1 pound, therefore, you lose 9 to 10 cents. Copra, or coconut oil -- same thing. You have 1 pound costing say 40 cents before; now they cost, it costs only 18 cents. So when you sell, you are selling at one-half the old price. Copper -- same thing; [words indistinct], same thing. These were our traditional exports. Now when you say traditional, this means that it was all the way back centuries, say, to Spanish times. Even in the Spanish times, we were exporting this kind of product. But we wanted to change all of this, because we were beginning to earn only one-half of our original export earnings, and so we [word indistinct]. We changed the complexion of our exports, but just the same, in 1970, 1971, even '72, how much did we pay for oil imported from abroad? We depended on 95 percent of the supply of oil from abroad. And how much did we spend? Two hundred million dollars. In 1980, '81, how much did we spend for oil, even if we reduced our dependency to 70, 60 percent? We paid for each year \$2.2 billion, which was about one-half of our old earnings from exports. But the exports went down, so you probably had only about \$1 billion left. [Words indistinct] spending how much for your trade, external trade, we were spending \$7 billion. And so we were left with only \$1 billion. And therefore your currency, our currency became weak, and that's why the value of the currency went up [as heard]. [Words indistinct] these people who say that the currency lost value because of the wild economic programs of Marcos and Virata and the former governor of the Central Bank. [general laughter] They always say this, and I always ask them: Is that honest? Is that sincere? Because [words indistinct] why don't you be more honest and more sincere? What we need is honesty and sincerity -- more honesty, more sincerity.

Now because of this, the currency went down, and your buying power went down, and that is why (?he turns) to strike. [general laughter] And, I'm about to strike, too [general laughter], because I do most to (?pay the rent). Somebody else claims the credit for it if it is good, and blames me if it is bad. And that I think is not honest, that's not sincere.

Anyway, these are the reasons why we must look into the programs periodically and this is the reason for our going to the IMF and the World Bank. Now what is the IMF; what is the International Monetary Fund? I'm beginning to sound like a teacher, no? [general laughter] What is the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank? Why did we go to them? Because the International Monetary Fund [coughs] [changes thought] I [word indistinct] in laying the wreath on the unknown hero, "I thought we were still tough" you are a hero if you could stand the rain, so I told them, take off the umbrella, take off the raincoat, I ended up with a low currency in my soul. [general laughter] Pardon me, we'll have the convention tomorrow. But, it should be all right, I guess -- now where was I? [general laughter] Every time I turn around, I notice that while your ears are turned to me, your eyes are all on the first lady. [general laughter]. "Even I tend to look at the first lady."

Now let's see, IMF, International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank -- they are the central banks of the world. You know, when banks need support, they go to the Central Bank, and there is a run in the [word indistinct] depositors withdrawing from the bank. They hold the Central Bank for a loan of so much, to keep up the operations of lending, etcetera, etcetera.

Now countries therefore go to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which were created after the war, 1946, in what is known as the Bretton Woods Agreement, signed by all countries including the Soviet Union and its satellites, although [words indistinct] pulled out later on. And what does a debtor ask the bank? For instance, you cannot pay, you have not been able to pay 1 year for your house amortization, and it's suddenly foreclosed, or threatened foreclosed. What do you do? You go to the bank and ask for an extension of the time in which to pay. What is that called in banking and economics? It's called restructuring the indebtedness. You restructure it so that you get a longer time in which to pay, and you ask for, say, 5 years. You cannot pay now, because we are in a bad fix, and that is exactly what you do when you go to the IMF as a country. As a country, you ask the IMF to please extend to you [word indistinct], and then ask the IMF and the World Bank to help you with your private bank creditors. How many creditors do we have? Four hundred eighty-three banks. These are the creditors to the government and to the private sector, and you ask them for restructuring of our indebtedness. How much is our indebtedness? Twenty-five billion dollars, [words indistinct] incurred during the last 5 years, as claimed by our critics now. Every year we had a gradual, or rather, a borrowing of about \$3 billion, and this was necessary; it first started even after the war. Why? Because we did not have any money to start with, and so, but you had the assets, you had the natural resources, and you had a very well trained, at least comparatively well trained, human resource. Anyway, that's what we did, we asked for restructuring of our indebtedness, and we were given 10 years and 5 years grace. Now some of our critics don't even know this, and they say Marcos has done nothing, we have not been able to get anything from the IMF. But that is not honest; that is not sincere. It is untrue. We were able to restructure our indebtedness. [coughs] And we are engaged now in following the general terms of that restructuring. Five years grace, ten years to pay. What does 5 years grace mean? That means that you don't pay anything during the first 5 years. In addition to which, we asked for new money, and we got the first and second tranches, which was \$400 million new money, which is being spent first of all to keep current the basic banking fund. When you say keep current, it means keep up the interest payment.



That is at least what the bank asks you: Keep up with the interest payment, keep it current. And then we have been able to gain \$3 billion worth of trade credit. Now when you get trade credits, it takes time for these trade credits to be utilized, because you have practically stopped the machinery, and therefore you have to, you know, tune it up and get it worked out. Now we signed the agreement with the IMF on May 20 this year, and we obtained money at about June, July, August. And during that period we have been trying to get the economy restarted. "It is like a diesel engine that has cooled down, and we need to heat it up first." We had to warm it up, tune it up, and get the fuel running. And this is what is happening today. We are caught in the period, in the awkward period of tuning up our machinery in order that all this fuel that we have been able to obtain from the IMF and the World Bank can be utilized.

Why am I explaining all of this to you? I explain all of this to you because every man, woman, and child has a share in the adversity, the difficulty, and sacrifices we have had to undergo, for the teachers [words indistinct], employees, soldiers, or the president, all of us have had to work under very adverse circumstances. We have had to tolerate deficiencies, and as the economists now look around, it's a good thing that we started the livelihood or self-reliance projects, because now everybody has a, er, er, not just a sideline, they have got their own source of products that [words indistinct].

We produce so much vegetables in such and such year, although it's not included [words indistinct]. This is the underground economy. [Passage indistinct] that transaction is not entered in the formal statistics of these people who do nothing but count and count and count. But this underground economy is [words indistinct] and it springs from the livelihood program that was started some time back when we tried to get and even paid a loan to clear the slums, and I insisted that the slum dwellers be given back not only land, but their dignity, their identity, by teaching them how to earn if they did not have any jobs, and they could participate.

You know, in the United States, houses are given, what they call socialized housing, meaning free. "You don't pay" no payment, no participation whatsoever. So, they do not care what happens to the houses. They don't take care of it, and before you know it, it's turned into slums all over again. And so, we discovered this thing called livelihood, and it gave back to the Filipinos a sense of belonging, a sense of dignity. "What was that I said in Tondo? That we gave away parcels of lots, and this is not just giving back a piece of land to you, but also returning dignity of each Filipino." Honor and dignity of being a citizen, and standing up and saying with pride: I am a Filipino.

Now the IMF and the World Bank have been helping us. I repeated again: We are caught in the awkward stage, returning and heating up the economic machinery. "And to compound the problem, there is the insurgency problem." And so, you can see the many problems that slow us and that we have in our hands. It's a difficult problem, not only for the leaders, but men and women who must [word indistinct] it, which is you and all others. And perhaps it is best the teachers understand this, in order that they may realize to what extent they participate when they mold our next generation to undertake the voyage of destiny; what destiny had meant for us.

So, the role of leaders is to be able to bring together, [changes thought] Let me go back to what I did say in that book. What are the objectives, therefore, for a country, for a nation that has been oppressed for 360 years? What are the most [word indistinct]? What does the ordinary Filipino think about? The thing is, "he is not political." It's not: Where can I demonstrate? No. Where do I get the next meal for my family? How do I get food? Survival. Food. [words indistinct] economic liberation.

And so, while we were told way back that political liberation and political independence, sovereignty, and all that would solve our problems, we discover that beyond political liberation was the more urgent, physical problem of survival of the human body and human spirit. Economic liberation. And so, we have to face the problem of economic liberation. We were ready to consolidate our sovereignty. You remember, when they question sovereignty with the Philippines and the American bases, and I insisted that sovereignty cannot be negotiated. It is either intact, it's whole, or it does not exist at all. And so, the Americans agreed to consolidate sovereignty in the bases. Now only one flag flies there and that is the Philippine flag. The commander of the bases is a Philippine officer, and the bases are called the Philippine military bases, but we extend facilities to others [words indistinct]. We get consolidation of political sovereignty, but still the ordinary citizen asks himself: Where do I get my next meal? Where do I get to pay for my clothing and housing? And this is why in the book on ideology, I said: The first objective for Filipinos became economic liberation, not because he does not care for political rights, for he does. He fought for it almost every day during the long period of 300 years under Spain, and generations fought for it not only in the second world war, but even up to now, we are fighting against those who would deprive us of our freedom under an alien, godless ideology. We are fighting for it all our lives. All our visions and dreams are wagered in this fight.

And so, we are, I repeat, in this difficult stage, and our appeal to everyone is: Let us all seek and attain the third objective, for the three objectives were economic liberation, political liberation, and social concord. Social concord means nothing but unity. One of the weaknesses of our race is factionalism, envy, and the lack of unity. You found it even as far back as before the Spanish times. It is found in the tribal skirmishes and the wars between tribes. Wars between Filipinos and between brothers who were leaders of the tribes. You found it during the propaganda campaign for our independence. You found it in the quarrels between our writers, our thinkers, and our leaders. You found it even in the Katipunan [revolutionary movement during the Spanish period]. Bonifacio [founder and leader of Katipunan], of course, was eliminated, [words indistinct], and so were the other leaders: Luna [another revolutionary leader and general].

What does this speak of? It speaks of the lack of unity of the Philippines. Even during the guerrilla days, I notice that there were some guerrillas who killed more Filipinos than Japanese. "Do you not remember that during the guerrilla days, we were fighting among themselves? Some guerrillas were already getting discouraged were it not for the arrival of the Americans. They were fighting for leadership."

Anyway, this is one of our weaknesses. This is a national habit and vice which we must remove immediately and quickly, and this is why we cry for unity. Usually, there must be a rallying point for there to be unity. Had there been a single ideology during the revolution, I'm sure all those divisions and schemings could never had occurred. But they were too busy fighting to write a book on ideology. I'm sure that if they did, it would have been similar to the things that I wrote in "The Filipino Ideology," because "The Filipino Ideology" is nothing but a reflection. It is an integrated reflection of all our thoughts. "Our longings, our dreams, our beliefs, our roots." These are the things that our forebears thought about, and we think about, and our children will think about. And so, the book "The Filipino Ideology" tried to start something, and does not claim to be the end of the discussion on Filipino ideology. It merely initiates. It is the catalyst for all Filipinos to think about today and the future.

So, now we are met with peculiar problems, and I did not come here to merely talk to you about the fact that all these programs are at stake in the coming elections. I did not intend that. What I really intended was to convey to you what my thoughts were in augmentation of what you may have read in any of the books that I wrote.

Well, I wanted to tell that the central idea of all these earnest, enthusiastic, dedicated, and energetic efforts on the part of the government, governmental officials and employees should be the conversion of the indifferent, the uncommitted, the desperate soul that was the Filipino at the turn of the century and at the beginning of my term as president.

I saw Filipinos who were resigned to the desperate hopelessness that was their legacy. When I asked myself: Now, you as a young man -- I was 47 when I first became president -- what do you have for your people? You claim to be a soldier, but it is easy to bear physical pain -- that is the easiest of all. But it is hard to utilize your talent, your mind, to dedicate to the upliftment of an entire race and entire nation. But when we were fighting, we did have many visions and dreams. We were going to build a better society when we return. Even when we don't return, those who will survive will build for us a better society. And so, the ultimate objective of all these efforts is to convert the idle minds, indifferent heart and soul, resigned to this destiny, desperate and hopeless because we had been told that this was the verdict of heaven. We must suffer, but, has it to be so?

Of course, the young always say and the intellectuals always ask: This is not true. And we say it's not. We say that when we look around, a great number of developing nations have the same problem. Can it be that God decrees all these poor people to remain ignorant, impoverished, wanting in energy, indolent? We could not accept this. No young man of any consequence can accept that his people are destined to a milieu and an environment that does not encourage freedom, self-respect, justice, and the will and instinct to develop one's God-given endowments and faculties, his utmost potentials.

So, we work for it. That is our objective: To convert the indifferent soul into a dynamic and forceful, effective unit. Those who are not productive will become productive. So, we have this self-reliance project -- KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran -- National Livelihood Program], which, incidentally, the first lady participated in under the human settlements program. This, too, has been sometimes suspended because of the lack of funds. But the idea has taken roots in our hearts. The seed must grow. And as I, [changes thought] "What was that song, Magsimula Ka [Let Us Begin]? Magsimula Ka. I told myself: What were we doing? We are beginning." [laughter] We cannot change the job. I wish that I could live another 100 years to see that the job is finished. "See, we are starting. We are planting." We are sowing the seeds, and we must see to it that we can truly inject our people with this fervour, this self-respect, this dynamism, this dignity.

And I think that we have because everybody now looks at the Philippines not just as a convenient place to live in, but as our country, our nation. We have finally found our culture, our heroes, and we stand up and we are proud of them. We are proud of them because indeed, we can compare to other countries. We have almost everything; "In the past, who played our music but the helpers in Forbes Park?" Now we are proud of them and we sing them. "Before, we played nothing but pop and the Rolling Stones. I said myself, those were the music of our tribes." Why don't we transfer them to our culture? There's also the writings of our heroes.

One of our modern heroes is, of course, the teacher. The teacher who quietly works and, you know, I remember when we were fighting the Moro National Liberation Front, our regulars were fighting the [word indistinct] last year in Luzon, so we had no soldiers to send to Mindanao. I went to Mindanao, and I organized the reserves. But I could not get myself to fight Filipinos, to fight my brothers. And there were times I stopped the military from annihilating the enemy.



I was criticized for this. Sometimes, the enemies would be surrounded by artillery. [words indistinct] we must not kill our brother Filipinos. We talked to them, sent a messenger, and we tried to talk them out of this rebellion. Finally, we ended up with the Tripoli Agreement of 1977. Tripoli Agreement and ceasefire and [words indistinct].

This why I speak of social concord. Even now, we should think of efforts to win back our people from the hills. Many of them are surrendering there. And so, I would like to greet the heroes of modern day, the teachers' mostly anonymous, unknown, working with sacrifice in all corners of the Philippines. But this is the imperceptible (?underdog) which will carry out nation forward. This is the unfelt power which increased literacy from 62 percent in 1965 to 2 percent today nationwide, and 97 percent, I think, in Manila.

Now when you have such an increase, then even if it is imperceptible, it is manifested in physical awards, the material. You have people who are ready for any kind of specialization when they come from high school. They constitute the talented workers who take over middle and upper management, and also go abroad. So, I come here today with some suggestions with respect to teachers. Probably we should first talk about [word indistinct]. [applause] Your guardian angel in Manila [laughter] seeks to be attended to first. [passage indistinct]

First of all, there is this fear of lowering of standards, not just in barangay high schools, but all over. [passage indistinct] Who should we call to help ~~me~~ sign these? Otherwise, I have to turn to Minister Laya. Can we call the regional directors? [being photographed] "I wish it were the other way around... I should be seated over there, so that everyone would be taken into the picture. Why don't you put a table there? Oh, here it is. I want to be photographed among the beautiful ladies over there."

[Returning to speech] Institutionalizing in the trading and revitalization program of teachers in service training in public schools. I think you know all about these. I won't read this, but in your presence, I sign it. [applause] We now try to establish and develop an integrated plan for testing educational performance, which is nothing but an effort of maintaining the standards and giving an alert alarm whenever there is a lowering, so I sign this in your presence. [applause] Again, I hand it over to the minister.

Now, on the situation on supply of elementary school textbooks. The textbook program -- one textbook per student -- was started with a loan from the World Bank, but the World Bank loan expires in 1986, so I hereby order in this LOI [Letter of Instruction] that the Instructional Materials Corporation will assume responsibility -- incidentally, this is a government-run and owned corporation -- will insure that mechanism exists to see to the continuation of the textbook program even after the termination of the ongoing World Bank-funded project, and make it self-reliant, self-sufficient, self-funded, if possible, although, we will seek the capital from the national government if necessary. So, we continue the program of one textbook per schoolchild. I sign this in your presence. [applause]

[Unidentified announcer] The president now has inked three LOI's to maintain the high standard of education and [word indistinct] of public schools.

[Marcos] There is a lowering of the quality of some high school graduates, especially the barangay high schools. Now, what do we do about it? Are we just going to accept this, resign ourselves to this continuing downgrading? No. We now must start remedial courses, secondary school courses for this particular purpose. They shall be offered the higher standards of high school.

These classes may be one summer or 1 year. Of course, the next year, we'll organize the remedial courses, but the post-secondary level intended for high school graduates wishing to build anew, who need to catch up. It will be self-supporting, but at the same time, if there is need for capital coming from the national government, I hereby order that the funds will come from the budget in the next fiscal year. I hereby sign in your presence.

[Announcer] The president signs the fourth LOI. The next is the ordering of remedial courses for graduates.

[Marcos] The next is the obvious lack of funds in vocational and technical schools and institutions of higher learning. One of the reasons given me is that the revenue earned from their productive work is reverted to the national government. I now order that anything that they earned will be kept by the institutions. [applause] I therefore sign this in your presence. There is now difficult obstacles in allocation of scholarships to rebels returnees. Here are some guidelines and these guidelines will prevent this obvious proliferation of conflict. I sign this in your presence. [applause] The PPSTA [Philippine Public School Teachers Association] is in need of rehabilitation. There is need to help it. [passage indistinct] I therefore order the Casino Trust Fund will lend 25 million pesos to rehabilitate the PPSTA. [applause] [passage indistinct]

In California, where they also lack funds for education, they started selling series of lottery. "I personally do not dabble in lottery, but it appears to be a good idea." It is something which can be run by the casino or sweepstakes. In all probability, it will be the casino, because they have more personnel there. Therefore, I order a lottery system be organized to raise at least 50 million pesos as augmentation for the funds for the teachers. [applause] I forbid the teachers and students be asked to participate in selling of tickets. [laughter]

I understand [words indistinct] asking for an increase. Together with the other government employees, we are going to consider this request as soon as possible. We will try to work this out. Once again, let me say that in order to meet this obligation, we have had to cut down on some expenses in the ministries and some infrastructures that had to be suspended anyway during the period of political campaign. I require that we redirect our investments in this particular field. Thank you very much. Let me say again that your dreams and visions for our country are my dreams, that we are well aware of the sacrifices that you have made for our future and our destiny. [passage indistinct] [applause]

Rest assured that as long as I have any authority whatsoever to help the teachers, that authority shall always be used for your welfare, and of course the welfare of the entire nation. Rest assured that there will be no need for you [words indistinct], as I am very sensitive to the desires, wishes, and hopes of teachers. I also wish to assure you that the first lady will always be your guardian angel. [laughter] "She never ceases to remind me that she was also once a teacher, and that we mustn't forget the teachers." You can rest assured that your interests are well protected in this presidency. [applause]

[announcer] The president issued 11 orders: first, the letter of instruction institutionalizing and increasing the high level of standards for the rehabilitation of the service and training of teachers in public schools. The second is the establishment of a standard system for the measurement of teachers' performance. The third is the continuation of the textbook program, wherein one textbook per schoolchild will be established in the elementary level. The president also ordered the establishment of a post-secondary level education for graduates of high school. The president also ordered that earnings of institutions of learning should be kept with these institutions.

Sixth, establishment of a grant loans for granting of scholarships for rebel returnees. Seventh, casino trust funds will lend 25 million pesos to rehabilitate the PPSTA. The funds will be used for scholarships and loans for the children of schoolteachers who cannot afford the cost of higher education. The eighth order of the president is the appointment of a teacher from Pampanga, Teresita Tablante, to the PAG-IBIG board [National Housing Loan Program]. Ninth, the release of 38.3 million pesos for the payment of the unpaid allowances, benefits of high school teachers and substitute teachers. Tenth, the inclusion of teachers outside Metro Manila in the order of the president that a one-month bonus be given to them and which will be released before Christmas. Eleventh and last, the establishment of a lottery system to raise 50 million pesos to augment the funds for teachers. We now turn you over to our home studio in Bohol. This is Mars de la Cruz, Jr. So long.

MARCOS ADDRESSES RICE, CORN FEDERATION

HK120500 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0310 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Address by President Ferdinand Marcos at a meeting of the Confederation of Philippine Rice and Corn Association on the occasion of the swearing-in of new officers of the association, location not given, passage in quotation marks in Tagalog, monitored in progress -- live]

[Text] Only recently we have lifted the price ceiling from palay rice and corn in order to let free market forces dictate the rate. I understand also that we have purchased about 800 million pesos worth of rice and corn, and I can assure you that 800 million pesos these days, coming from budgetary allocations, is almost impossible to set aside. In view of the low ceiling of the deficits that has been set by the International Monetary Fund, in order that we may retain or lower the inflation, which was 62 percent in October 1984, and has been brought now to a little over 6 percent, our efforts here are based on increasing incomes of farmers, millers, and wholesalers under a regime of free enterprise. We are a free society, and this is the policy.

Likewise the national government is negotiating for the expansion of our export market for rice and corn. It plans to put through [words indistinct] an average of \$300 million worth of yellow corn every year up to 1992, perhaps [words indistinct]. In fact, we in the administration feel that we share with you, the farmer, the miller, and the wholesaler, the retailer and the [word indistinct] the glories of the victory we have obtained in the span of only one decade. And these achievements we shall build upon. We shall ensure together the continued productivity and dynamism of our rice and corn sectors. Rest assured that while I am president, the government will support the rice and corn production program as it is now. [applause].

I believe that my administration is not just the administration of a man or of a handful of political leaders and technocrats. No, it is instead a close partnership between the public and the private sectors, the government and the Filipino people. And I believe that now, during these trying economic times, this partnership must be strengthened more than ever. There are those, of course, who would rather alienate the people from the administration and program of government, and there are those who, while covertly resorting to violence and supporting the extremist insurgency, overtly sow intrigue, confusion, and disunity among the forthcoming, er, in the forthcoming election and the campaign that must go with it, to further fan political passions, to foment obscenity, indecencies, against not only the persons of the leadership but even against the entire Filipino people.



It is of common knowledge to all of us here that there are some who are probably also seeking the presidency have openly bragged that they will dismantle totally the so-called Marcos regime, and return our country to the old society and the old constitution. Now, what can we say about this? Are they going to dismantle all those programs supporting the rice and corn objective of not only self-sufficiency but exports? But who, whom do we hear, are these the same oligarchs who were disenfranchised [break in transmission] the recent economic crisis the suffering of our people by calling on the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and our foreign creditors to close their lending windows in our faces. They don't really care whether the people suffer, provided that they obtain their objectives. But profits a man to gain the presidency if in the process he will lose the Filipino soul?

They talk about resuscitating national pride and dignity in our people, yet they beg for foreign support for their candidates, and even hint at calling for foreign troops to intervene in our internal political problems. We have announced the policy that never will we call on foreign troops to intervene, even in a civil war. But no, they openly seek foreign support. What do they take the Filipino people for? Are we the same old indolent, indifferent souls that we were under the oppressors of old? No, my friends. Our countrymen are not that simpleton. We have grown to realize that the world can also be a happy world for us, although for many centuries it was not. No, our countrymen are not that stupid, nor are they sleeping while all these, these lies, or deceit shall we say, and these follies are being peddled by bitter detractors of the present administration.

You and I have great faith in the (?sagacity) and intelligence of the Filipino, and our ability as a nation and as individuals to separate the chaff from the grain. For that is our work, to separate those that really don't matter from those that really now must determine our destiny individually and as a nation, to discern what is right or wrong, and perceive what is best or worst for us.

I have confidence in the resilience of the Filipino people as a race, in our innate strength and resolve to rise above all crises, including the present series of crises, and push our country onto the path of recovery and sustained growth.

On February 7, we all will be asked to choose among several candidates, or perhaps only two candidates, representing different programs of government or, shall we say, between the existing programs and the absence of a program. Now, it is best that we understand exactly what we are voting for. I am happy with your support. But we must understand this support is dependent upon a rational and [word indistinct] choice in order to help, not Marcos, not the KBL, not even the administration, but the entire Filipino people. This must be the [words indistinct] sole reason for choosing in the coming election. We must determine what is the path of survival for our country. Now, you take a look at what they have been offering. They say they will change the Constitution. Let us see, can they change the Constitution with the KBL in control of the Batasang Pambansa? The Batasang Pambansa has one-third of the opposition, alright, but two-thirds are controlled by the KBL. So, who will be the speaker? The present speaker will continue. If by accident they should win the presidency, and then, who will be the prime minister? The prime minister is elected by the Batasang Pambansa, the majority of which is KBL. The committee, the committees will be controlled by the KBL, so how are they going to approve anything in the Batasang Pambansa? How are they going to amend the Constitution? How can they pass a budget? Although, of course, there is provision in the Constitution that if the budget is not approved by the Batasang Pambansa, the old budget is implemented, as the old budget is considered as legislated.

Now, but the thing is, how are they going to bring about these changes that they say in the policies of the Marcos administration? Can they change the policies on rice and corn? I say, no. And it is good that it is no. [applause]

I do not, of course, expect them to win the coming election. [general laughter] Now why do I say that? Because, you know, in all the surveys made by the opposition, by neutral quarters, and by the professional surveyors whom we also have paid, and all our other sources tell you there is not one single survey out of the about 100 surveys that have been conducted where they are winning in the election, not one. Now, this happened some time ago, also to us, in Manila, you remember we did not believe the surveys, indicating that we would lose in Manila in 1984, but we lost. Well, in Manila proper, except for Tolentino, we won in, let's see, the Navotas area, we won in Taguig-Pateros area, we won in Muntinlupa, we won in Makati, Pasay. But Manila, where the surveys had indicated that we would lose, we lost. And the surveys were accurate. Now in all the surveys about the [word indistinct], we are winning all over the country, and there is not a single survey which indicates that they would win the election. "Should the good Lord allow that the surveys are really accurate," then we can almost say that the tendency therefore is toward support for the administration. But in every election, you know, I'm always running scared. I run as if I'm the underdog, and we must work hard. I thank you for your offer for the officers to go out and campaign. [applause] You know, actually the choice, I believe, was made many months and years ago, when the Filipino people opted to provide all-out support for this administration instead of being misled by the [word indistinct] protestation and counterproductive choice of, you know, the usual disgruntled few. I believe that on that fateful election day, you, my friends and countrymen, will choose to continue what we have begun in partnership, and write on your ballot the name of the winning ticket, Marcos-Tolentino. Thank you very much. [applause]

KBL CHOOSES TOLENTINO; OPLE NOTES PARTY PROGRAM

HK120331 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] President Marcos was proclaimed the official KBL presidential candidate in yesterday's national convention at the Manila Hotel attended by over 8,000 members from all over the country. The president announced his choice of Mr Tolentino as his running mate as he closed his acceptance speech. Tolentino was selected from as many as nine prominent political figures considered for the vice-presidential slot.

The first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, gave the welcome remarks to the more than 8,000 delegates to the convention. In her speech, the first lady cited accomplishments of the Metro Manila Commission and her ministry in the past eight years. Mrs Marcos said the confidence of the people in themselves and in the government has maintained the country's true spirit of freedom, justice, democracy, and humanity.

Meanwhile, Labor Minister Blas Ople said the ruling party's goal is to ensure the survival of the country's democratic state and restore the country to the ways of peace, wealth, and social comfort. Ople is the convention's chairman, and said the KBL platform in the coming elections involved peace and security, economic program, foreign relations, and the military bases.

KBL, OPPOSITION VIEW TOLentino CANDIDACY

HK111344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec 11 (AFP) -- Ruling New Society Movement (KBL) leaders today hailed the choice of M.P. Arturo Tolentino as President Ferdinand Marcos's running mate, while the opposition gave mixed reactions. Mr Marcos, 68, announced his choice of the former foreign minister at the KBL convention that marked the start of the 57-day campaign period leading to the February 7 special election.

Mr Tolentino, 75, was fired from the cabinet last March for going against the president's and party's stands on major issues. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez described the ticket as a "very good choice," saying it proved the "democracy is working in the party."

Opposition leader M.P. Cecilia Munoz-Palma said Mr Tolentino was probably chosen "since he sometimes sides with the opposition." Mrs Palma, co-chairman of the coalition Laban ng Bayan (People's Struggle) which is behind Corazon Aquino's presidential bid, said the veteran politician was the "best Mr Marcos can get" to "strengthen" the KBL ticket. Another Laban leader, Bren Guiao, however said Mr Tolentino was a "liability" to the ruling party and noted that he "has always been a willing tool for playing an independent role in the KBL." He said Labor Minister Blas Ople would have been a "stronger" candidate.

Mr Ople, one of the seven KBL vice presidential aspirants, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the Marcos-Tolentino ticket was "certainly much better than the equivalent ticket of the opposition." "The nation will be at ease knowing that the two leaders will lead the nation in these turbulent times," he added. KBL Secretary General Jose Rono said of Mr Tolentino: "We don't care if he has oppositionist tendencies. We have shown we are more democratic than other parties. We have shown that we can tolerate divergence in views."

The country's largest opposition party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), said Mr Marcos had chosen Mr Tolentino to come out with a "somehow credible" ticket. Unido Secretary General Rene Espina said they still suspected that Mr Marcos was ill and that he might substitute his powerful wife Imelda "at the last moment" as the KBL presidential standard bearer.

Social Democratic opposition leader Teofisto Guingona said Mr Tolentino was "not the real thing," and that Mrs Marcos "might be a substitute." Opposition Patriarch Lorenzo Tanada, 87, said even if Mr Tolentino was a "strong" candidate, Mr Marcos was weak and "together they are crippled." National Assembly assistant majority floor leader Salacnib Bateria, a KBL spokesman, said Mr Marcos "could never make wrong moves."

TOLentino SELECTION COULD PROVOKE KBL SPLIT

HK111535 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Dec 85 p 12

[Text] Is a split developing within the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan party on the eve of its national convention? KBL insiders told BUSINESS DAY yesterday that the on-going moves to ensure the selection of MP Arturo Tolentino as President Marcos' vice presidential running mate is provoking negative reactions from other party stalwarts. The resulting disaffection, they said, may lead to several KBL leaders filing their own candidacies -- either for the vice presidency or the presidency.

Yesterday, the Nacionalista Party (Roy wing) reportedly invited Labor Minister Blas F. Ople to head a ticket with KBL chairman for Region 11 Alejandro Almendras as vice-presidential candidate.



Ople has not acted upon the draft, but said he would consider it after the KBL convention today. There is talk too that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is considering running for vice president as an independent. The speculation comes in the wake of a speech delivered by Enrile in Cotobato where he was quoted as expressing interest in running for the position. Should Ople and Enrile pursue their respective bids and the opposition fail to hammer out a unified slate, then both the presidential and vice-presidential races will become many-sided contests. As matters stand, there may be four major contenders for the post of chief executive and as many as seven to eight for the vice presidency.

Speculations that Tolentino would be chosen as Marco's running mate were fueled by reports that the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, endorsed the Manila MP during a recent meeting with local officials at Malacanang. This is buttressed by reports from Malacalang that, of the seven vice-presidential bets being considered, Tolentino emerged as the top choice. At least some reactions to such reports have been adverse because the selection of Tolentino would be seen, a KBL source said, as "rewarding treachery and punishing fidelity." Tolentino was sacked by Malacanang as foreign minister for opposing the President's position on a wide range of political issues. He also ran a maverick election campaign during the Batasang Pambansa polls last year and is said to have survived the opposition sweep of Manila mainly by distancing himself from the ruling party. Tolentino's critics add that the Manila MP, at 76, is "too old" for the post and may turn out to be only an interim successor in the event of a vacancy in the presidency.

#### AQUINO, LAUREL AMEND CERTIFICATES OF CANDIDACY

HK120307 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The February 7 elections now will be between the KBL ticket of President Marcos and Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino, the opposition's united front team, Mrs Cory Aquino and former Senator Salvador Laurel. The battle lines were firmed up yesterday with the proclamation of President Marcos and Tolentino as the KBL official candidates, and the filing of an amended certificate of candidacy by Mrs Aquino for president and Laurel for vice president under the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]-Laban [People's Struggle] coalition. Last minute efforts by opposition leaders to forge a united front succeeded at about eight last night after marathon talks at the Laurel residence in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila. Mrs Aquino and Laurel immediately proceeded to the Commission on Elections [Comelec] and filed their amended certificates of candidacy at 10:47 p.m., about one hour before deadline.

#### Joint News Conference

HK120606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0554 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Manila, Dec 12 (AFP) -- Opposition leaders Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel today exuded confidence of victory over President Ferdinand Marcos as they formally proclaimed their ticket for the February 7 Presidential election. Mr. Laurel agreed to be Mrs. Aquino's running mate barely an hour before yesterday's midnight deadline for filing their candidacy papers, unifying their camps that were bitterly split by their separate presidential candidacies.

"I see victory," Mrs. Aquino, 52, widow of Mr. Marcos' murdered political rival Benigno Aquino said at a joint news conference. Both she and Mr. Laurel called the government a "dictatorship" that had to be dismantled.

Mr. Laurel in turn said his decision to amend his candidacy papers from president to vice president was his "Christmas gift" to the nation, but admitted that it was a "painful" move for him and his supporters.

A crowd made up mostly of Laurel camp members shouted "long live Laurel" at the news conference held before they were to leave for a rally in the Laurel bailiwick of Batangas Province for what was called their "opening salvo."

Mr. Marcos, who named maverick M.P. Arturo Tolentino as his running mate yesterday, in a televised address today accused the opposition tandem of "pandering to public emotion without even a semblance of a program of government" and dismissed their chances of winning. He also repeated old charges that his moderate opposition opponents were allied with communist insurgents, sought foreign support, and had no alternative programme of government against his 20-year-old administration.

In their news conference, Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel stressed that their unification was the best possible means to oust Mr. Marcos. Asked if their rift was a pretense, both laughed and looked at each other. Mrs. Aquino said: "I wish it were, and as you see there is a contest between me and Doy (Mr. Laurel's nickname) as to who has the bigger eyebags."

Mrs. Aquino today said her decision was "personal," indicating she did not consult the newly formed Laban ng Bayan (People's Struggle) coalition backing her candidacy before agreeing to run under the banner of Mr. Laurel's United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), the only condition Mr. Laurel said he put up to agree to be her running mate. Analysts say that a three-cornered fight among Mr. Marcos, Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel would have virtually sealed the incumbent's victory in the poll.

Mr. Laurel said he made a "painful decision for my supporters who honestly believed that I present a stronger challenge to Mr. Marcos" but added that "I believe personal and group interests must yield at all times to the national interest."

Mrs. Aquino called on the Supreme Court to act swiftly on petitions questioning the constitutionality of the election, saying it would be a "disservice" to delay its ruling with the 57-day campaign period, which began yesterday, now in full swing.

#### Details Remain To Be Settled

OW120629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec. 12 KYODO -- Mrs. Corazon "Cory" Aquino said Thursday that many details remain to be worked out in her cooperation agreement for a unified opposition ticket with Salvador "Doy" Laurel. She said: "The team we have forged offers not only hope but a realistic possibility to prevail" over President Ferdinand Marcos in presidential elections set for February 7. But she added: "Since our unity was forged only last night, we will have to take up matters as we go along." She said she made no detailed arrangements with Laurel about sharing cabinet posts or similar matters that may arise if the opposition assumes the government in February.

Mrs. Aquino made the comments in a joint press conference with Laurel at the home of Laurel's older brother Jose who is minority leader of the National Assembly.

Less than 12 hours earlier Aquino and Laurel had managed to revive their unity slate that collapsed last Sunday morning just an hour before they were to announce it at a widely-publicized press conference. Aquino said her agreement with Laurel was confined to two points: that Laurel would withdraw his presidential bid and accept second spot, and that Mrs. Aquino would run under the banner of Laurel's United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido). Mrs. Aquino said her acceptance of Laurel's request that she run under the Unido banner was her personal decision. She said she made the decision "to give the people who are endorsing me the best option to finally remove the Marcos regime."

#### TOLENTINO WELCOMES AQUINO-LAUREL JOINT TICKET

HK120558 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] KBL vice presidential aspirant Arturo Tolentino says he welcomes the news of Cory Aquino and Doy Laurel forming one ticket in the 7 February polls. Tolentino says that this will give the would-be winners in the presidential elections a clear majority.

[Begin Tolentino recording] I am pleased with the development of their forming one ticket because I have always believed that "there should be a one-to-one battle for the presidency so that the winner gets a clear majority. Whoever wins definitely carries more than half of the nation's votes. If there were three candidates, the winner may not obtain clear majority. It is better for the administration to set up programs if the elected president was elected by more than half of the voters." [passage in quotation marks in Tagalog] I welcome the development of Cory and Doy rallying together in one team. [end recording]

KBL vice presidential aspirant Arturo Tolentino.

#### AQUINO PLANS TRIAL OF MARCOS, TALKS WITH NPA

HK121003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec 12 (AFP) -- Philippine presidential candidate Corazon Aquino says she would put Ferdinand Marcos on trial and offer talks, a ceasefire and amnesty to her country's communist guerrillas if she won the February poll. In an interview published today by ASIaweek magazine, the widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino also said that she would first free all political prisoners and retire all "overstaying" generals. Mrs. Aquino, who has held President Marcos responsible for her husband's 1983 assassination, said that the incumbent would be "given justice" under her administration. "I guess that means a trial," she said. But she indicated Mr Marcos might escape trial if he left before the February 7 election. "Then perhaps it would be easier to convince the Filipino people to just let him go," Mrs Aquino said.

The 52-year-old opposition candidate said that she was in favor of an amnesty for communist guerrillas of the resurgent New People's Army (NPA) "as long as they renounce all forms of violence." "What I would like to do is ask for a ceasefire for six months while we are talking," Mrs Aquino said. But she added, "I cannot accept people who resort to force and violence." Mrs Aquino declined to specify what she would do about the two major U.S. bases in her country after the current agreement with Washington expires in 1991. "I am leaving myself flexible," she said, adding that she also would want to consult the Philippines' partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).



28 CANDIDATES REGISTER; COMELEC TO MEET ON DOP

HK120631 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Twenty-eight presidential candidates and nine vice presidential aspirants for the 7 February election have filed their certificates of candidacy with the Commission on Elections [Comelec]. The presidential candidates include President Marcos of the KBL, Corazon Aquino of the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], Reuben Canoy of the Socialist Democratic Party, and Pascual (Ratuyao), independent, who has been running for president since the time of President Manuel Quezon. The vice presidential aspirants include Arturo Tolentino of the KBL, Salvador Laurel of Unido, Eva Estrada-Kalaw and Jovito Salonga, both of the Liberal Party.

The Comelec will start holding public hearings on Monday on the application of political parties for accreditation as the dominant opposition party [DOP]. Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano made the announcement at today's Batasan breakfast club. Aside from the ruling KBL party, the Comelec will accredit one opposition party, which will entitle it to have a board of election inspector. Five opposition parties have applied for accreditation for dominant opposition party. These include the PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], the Laban ng Bayan [People's Struggle], the Nacionalista Party, Liberal Party, and the Unido.

## Preparations for Registration

HK120559 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] The Comelec [Commission on Elections] is sending to the provinces next week all the materials needed for voters' registration. Dec 21 and 28 have been set as the days of registration for new voters. Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano said those who reached 18 years of age between 14 May 1966 and 7 February 1968 are qualified to register. Savellano, at the same time, gave the assurance that the Comelec will spare no efforts to ensure clean elections.

[Begin Savellano recording] The Commission on Elections is very concerned about the conduct of the election [words indistinct]. It will be free, orderly and honest. We are adopting all measures necessary. We are mandated by the Constitution and the election code, and also invoking our own powers. Nothing will stop us to ensure an orderly and honest election. Our main goal is the conduct of an orderly administration of election, and an absolutely impartial [word indistinct] and administration of the polls. [end recording]

Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano.

## Only GPO To Print Ballots

HK120721 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano today said the ballots for the February 7 special presidential election will be printed only at the Government Printing Office [GPO]. Speaking at a Batasan press breakfast forum, Savellano said this will be done to safeguard against possible frauds like pilfered printing. He said the ballots will be distributed by the poll body to various parts of the country directly from the printing office, under the watchful eyes of the representatives of the political parties.

In previous elections, the printing of ballots was done both by the Government Printing Office and private printers. From the printing shops, the printed ballots were taken to the Comelec main office in Manila before they were shipped to various parts of the country.

#### NEW REGIONAL UNIFIED COMMAND LEADERS NAMED

HK111515 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 11 Dec 85 pp 1, 5

[By Arnold Atadero]

[Text] Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan-Gatue, Jr. was designated recently the new AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] unified commander for Region 6 (Western Visayas), relieving Brig. Gen. Isidoro de Guzman who was named Regional Unified Command (RUC) 3 (Central Luzon) chief. [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English at 0400 GMT on 12 December reports that Brigadier General Jose Magno turned over command of RUC 3 to Brigadier General Isidoro de Guzman on the morning of 12 December.] The latest movement at the AFP command also triggered the retirement of Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, flag-officer-in-command (FOIC) of the Philippine Navy (PN) from the active service. Alejandro was replaced by Commodore Brillante Ochoco, former commandant of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and an "extende" like Alejandro.

Sources close to the board of generals and colonels formed by President Marcos to draw up the AFP reorganization plans disclosed that Tan-Gatue was told to act as PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Region XI (Southern Mindanao) commander in concurrent capacity. The same sources said as soon as Tan-Gatue's replacement was available, he would assume his new post as RUC-VI commander.

In an interview with defense reporters earlier, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, said the reliver of De Guzman was carefully screened because of the critical situation in Western Visayas, particularly in Negros Occidental. Last week, four employees of a farm owned by businessman Eduardo Cojuangco, including a woman, were killed by armed New People's Army (NPA) rebels who also stole payroll money amounting to P400,000. Last September 20, 21 demonstrators were killed in a rally in front of the town hall of Escalante, Negros Occidental by government troopers.

Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno, former commander of RUC 3, was transferred to Region IX (Western Mindanao) command, replacing Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro who has been retained as full-time commander of the AFP Southern Command (Southcom). [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English at 0400 GMT on 12 December reports that Brigadier General Jose Magno will also serve as deputy chief of the Southern Command in Mindanao.] Sources disclosed that Castro, a member of Philippine Military Academy (PMA) Class '51, will be retired upon the expiration of his extension period in March. The sources said Castro would be appointed ambassador to Burma.

#### HOMEMADE BOMB INJURES 5 AT ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY

HK120612 Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec 12 (AFP) -- Five people were seriously injured when a homemade bomb exploded at an anti-government rally in the northern city of Baguio, a newspaper reported here today. Opposition M.P. Honorato Aquino had just delivered a speech when the bomb was hurled at the stage, but he was unhurt, the BULLETIN newspaper said. The rally was held yesterday in commemoration of International Human Rights Day.

Among those seriously injured were four members of the militant League of Filipino Students, and Sonia Soto, an official of the ultra-nationalist alliance Bayan, according to the daily. The nature of their injuries was not specified.

A witness told police the "pillbox" bomb, made of a mixture of explosives and spikes, was hurled by an unknown man while some 1,000 protesters were denouncing summary executions of dissenters allegedly by security troops, it added.

Baquo is a mountain resort some 200 kilometers (120 miles) of Manila. Police authorities in that city could not be reached by telephone here for comment.

#### METRO MANILA FORCES CAPTURE NPA AMMUNITION DEPOT

HK110321 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Davao City -- A logistics officer of the New People's Army district partisan unit responsible for the killing of several policemen and civilians here was captured yesterday by members of the Metropolitan District Command at 2 p.m.

Two of his henchmen were killed in a running gunbattle at San Juan Beach, Agdao, Metropolitan District Commander Col. Laudemer Kahulugan reported yesterday.

Captured alive was Alfredo Mia, 29, alias "Nilo." He confessed to the killing of Pat. [patrolman] Reynaldo Chan, and Sgt. Diero, the Carabuena massacre and holdup, and the killing of one lawyer Bongcayao. Mia's two other companions were slain. Colonel Kahulugan identified them as Alfredo Acosta, alias "Ruth Dako" and alias "barok," and one alias "Waldo." Captured with Mia were Raymundo Poliquet, 40, and Robert Escobia.

Mia and Acosta were on a mission to buy ammunition when civilians tipped military authorities of their presence in the vicinity. Mia said he used to carry P30,000 to buy bullets. Recovered from the NPAs were two super .38 pistols, two caliber .22 revolver, and two live grenades.

Mia also confessed that a special NPA units burnt the Land Transportation Commission office in Bajada last month.

Leading the raid team were Capt Felix Gonzales and Lt Ferdinand Yuson, who was hit in the leg.

PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Regional Commander Brig Gen Dionisio Tan-Gatue commended Kahulugan and his men for a "job well done."

Meanwhile, an ammunition depot of the New People's Army was discovered yesterday by military men which swooped down on San Juan village, a seaside squatters colony in Agdao district, this city. Metropolitan District Command [Metrodiscom] chief, Col Laudemer Kahulugan, said thousands of assorted ammos for short and highpowered firearms were seized by his men.

Thirty-six live shells for 40 millimeter mortars were recovered from the depot by the team headed by Capt Felix Gonzales and Lt Joseph Espina. The ammunition depot was raided by the Metrodiscom following the capture of the procurement officer of the Main Revolutionary Guerrilla Unit (MRGU) of the NPA based in Sta Cruz, Davao del Sur.



The mortar shells, machinegun links, and thousands of various bullets were wrapped in plastic sheets to prevent them from rusting. Col. Kahulugan said yesterday's raid also yielded two super .38 caliber pistols, two .22 caliber revolvers, and two hand grenades.

#### NPA AMBUSHES KILL 11 IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

HL070044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] In Negros Occidental, two PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers, three civilian home defense militia, and a civilian were killed Thursday in an ambush by communist NPC [New People's Army] guerillas in Hacienda Isabel outside La Castellana Town. The ambush was the second staged by the NPA in Negros Occidental in the last 4 days. Five employees of the Hacienda (Nierva), owned by industrialist Eduardo Conjuangco, were also killed in an ambush. Five hundred thousand pesos in payroll money they were carrying was also taken by the ambushers.

Killed in the ambush were Constables (Reggie Filoos) and (Teodorifo Plaza), civilian home defense militias (Luisito Agravande), (Eb Dizon), and (Ephraim Parte). The civilian victim was identified only as one (Mili). The ambushers, numbering about 50, also burned the group's jeep and took away the Armalite rifles of those killed.

#### PAPER CRITICIZES PROPOSED U.S. ENTRY SCHEME

HK111559 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Dec 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Usurpation of Functions"]

[Text] At first glance, the proposal that Filipinos bound for the United States be checked by an American panel before leaving Manila, in order to curb in situ anomalies which should otherwise block their entry to the United States in American point of entries, sounds great. Too many Filipinos have come [to] grief, either because of falsified travel papers or failure to be truthful to the U.S. consuls when their visas were being processed. And precisely because of the number of Filipinos trying to put one over the U.S. consuls or the immigration officers, we have the sad spectacle of these immigration officials berating or browbeating would-be immigrants or even tourists from the Philippines. The fine comb is needed, these officials say, because Filipinos never really stop using one stratagem or another to enter the United States, even when no visa has been granted. So, if the Americans find everything in order right here in Manila, then there would be no hassle whatsoever at the point of entry, and the Filipino immigrant or tourist would be spared of embarrassment, or even the ordeal of having to go to jail because one of spurious travel paper or another.

But a closer look at this proposal would show that this would be a usurpation of functions which properly belong to Philippine authorities, aside from the fact that adoption of the idea would create serious practical problems. In the first place, the task of flushing out the syndicates and individuals who forge or falsify papers, play on the gullibility of travelers to the U.S., or otherwise prey on the ignorant, the corrupt, or the criminal among us, properly belongs to local authorities. And U.S. embassy officials have already expressed their concern for the failure of local authorities to really go after apparently well-heeled people who continually dupe would-be immigrants or tourists.

While we often hear of Filipinos going to jail or who got deported for violation of immigration laws, we still have to hear of the masterminds at home being given the same punishment. And the fact that Filipinos attempt to violate such immigration laws every single day shows how powerful these masterminds and their ilk have become, and how we have lagged behind the law enforcement.

And, for the practical side of it, what if other countries ask for the same treatment? We would have a veritable United Nations headquarters right at the Manila International Airport, exacerbating the Babel-like atmosphere that already exists there.

#### U.S., COMMUNIST TREATMENT OF PHILIPPINES NOTED

HK090259 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 8 Dec 85 p 4

[From "Over a Cup of Coffee" column by Teodoro Valencia]

[Excerpt] The way the Americans are ignoring the feelings of Filipinos in their brazen interventionist moves in the Philippines must please the Soviet Union and China no end. Without doing a thing, the Soviets look great to the Filipinos. By contrast, the communist press worldwide says nothing that even indicates that the Filipinos can't solve their problems. The U.S. press, however, makes it very clear that only the Americans know what is best for the Philippines. Worse still, the Americans are doing things as if they were an army of occupation. Now, Filipinos know what it is to be occupied by an enemy and by a so-called friend. The net effect is the same.

The United States is dictating to our military but payment of the agreed \$900 million over a five-year period has been delayed. Some \$60 million of military aid has not been delivered. The idea is "You do what we want or we won't pay!" And are we expected to put up with that?

#### DECLINE IN COCONUT EXPORT EARNINGS NOTED

HK111029 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Foreign exchange earned from exports of coconut products went down by 35.2 percent during the period January to November to \$480.06 million from last year's \$740.52 million. Preliminary figures from the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) also showed that total volume exported during the same period declined by 2.1 percent from last year's record of 1,033,025 metric tons in copra terms to 1,016,716 metric tons. It was projected earlier that foreign exchange earnings from coconut products will only reach \$531 million for this year, a substantial drop from last year's \$814 million.

The drop in volume and average prices of two major coconut products -- coconut oil and desiccated coconut -- have been largely responsible for the overall decrease in earnings. From January to November, earnings from coconut oil went down by 43.7 percent from \$535.80 million to \$301.41 million while total volume fell 3.5 percent from 542,745 metric tons to 523,785 metric tons.

On the other hand, \$64.9 million worth of desiccated coconut was exported during the period reflecting a 24.8 percent decrease from \$86.31 million. Total volume was likewise 15.3 percent down from 62,108 metric tons to 52,586 metric tons. Copra cake/meal suffered an 18.3 percent decline in earnings from \$38.69 million to \$31.61 million.

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